FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEDIA CITES SOCIALIST STATES' NEW MBFR PROPOSAL

Warsaw PAP

LD290636 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, 28 June, PAP--Soon after the summit of Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, who in their joint communique stressed the significance of the SALT II agreement for the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the hope for progress is somewhat enlivened.

Today, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland tabled a new 6-point initiative before the remaining participants in the Vienna talks. The new proposals take into account the Western nations' approach to the collective and gradual reduction of the two alliances' ground forces in central Europe down to an equal level of 700 thousand. It is understood that all the nations directly engaged in the talks would participate in the reductions proportionally to their military potentials. Simultaneously, the Soviet Union and the United States would withdraw the greater parts of their quotas from central Europe in the first stage of the reductions.

The reduction quotas appropriate for every immediate participant in the negotiations (the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, the U.S., Britain, Canada, the FRG, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg) would be determined by the governments of these countries in agreement with competent organs of the alliances which would next be followed by notification of these quotas.

It is being understood that these quotas would not be changed until the two-stage process of reductions is over, which would fulfill the requirement of credibility of the reduction commitments. Obviously, the proposal put forth by the four socialist countries on June 8th of last year remains in force, including that to "freeze" the size of troops of nations participating in the talks for the intermediate period between the two stages of reduction.

The initiative forwarded by the four socialist countries is a new proof of their perserverance in the search for solutions acceptable to all sides. It is compatible with the declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Political Advisory Committee and the Budapest session of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty-member nations.

Poland is specially interested in the successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations, having been the co-author of the socialist countries' latest proposal. Poland entertains the hope that its conciliatory character will be properly evaluated by Western participants. A constructive reply would testify to the will to use the impulse, that was the signing of SALT II agreement in Vienna, for giving new dynamism to the negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is what the European public opinion is waiting for.

Sofia Paper

AU290835 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] Sofia, June 29 BTA--In their international columns all dailies inform about the new proposal made at the Vienna negotiations yesterday by the delegations of the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia concerning the nature of the obligations of the states [?that] participate directly in the negotiations, on reducing the land forces in central Europe. In its special dispatch for "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" news analyst Ivan Petrov points out that this proposal is an illustration of the sincere aspiration of the socialist countries to achieve specific successes in the sphere of military detente as well, and to consolidate world peace.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CHNOUPEK DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

AU281114 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["A.R."-signed report: "To Unite the Efforts of All Countries"]

[Text] "Having assessed the experiences gained so far from disarmament talks in an all-round, profound and objective manner we have formulated the Czechoslovak draft 'Declaration on International Cooperation to Attain the Objectives of Disarmamemt' as a political code of principles, rules and postulates of the states' conduct during disarmament negotiations", CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek said in a press conference for Czechoslovak and foreign journalists, held on Monday [25 Jun] in the Cernin Palace in Prague.

This is a Czechoslovak initiative to be submitted by our republic at the forthcoming 34th UN General Assembly session and with which Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, was acquainted by letter a few days ago. The draft declaration has also been distributed as an official UN document and all UN member states have been already acquainted with it.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out that the results of the Soviet-American talks at the highest level create favorable conditions for approaching much more resolutely concrete talks concerning a whole complex of disarmament proposals pertaining, above all, to nuclear arms but also to conventional weapons and to measures aimed at strengthening trust among states. He drew attention to the 1 May speech of Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, in which he stressed that states should commit themselves to approach disarmament talks constructively and strive to create an international atmosphere favorable for achieving progress in this sphere, which is of such a vital importance for mankind, as quickly as possible.

"We have elaborated this basic idea of the CSSR president into a draft 'Declaration on International Cooperation for Attaining the Objectives of Disarmament," Minister Chnoupek said and stressed furthermore that the achievement and fulfillment of the disarmament goals is possible only if all members of the international community cooperate in an effective, constructive and systematic manner and that this cooperation should be based, above all, on the firm political will and joint determination of states to arrive at concrete, positive results and achieve a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations as quickly as possible. He added that the creation of a favorable atmosphere of trust in mutual relations must be supported at the same time.

"We also view as a significant objective of our initiative the unification of all countries' efforts in implementing the principles and recommendations uninamously adopted at the 10th Special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament," Minister B. Chnoupek said.

He recalled in his statement that a number of positive principles have found their expression in various preceeding documents, but there does not exist any universal document of this kind yet, which fully accords with the present need to solve the disarmament problem.

"It is the actual purpose of our proposal to fill this gap precisely; unite all positive concepts and provisions in a single broadly based international document and to further develop them in order to adjust them to the current situation and thus create an instrument that would facilitate the constructive course of present and future disarmament negotiations," Minister B. Chnoupek emphasized.

In the subsequent part of the press conference he said, when answering attending journalist questions, that this Czechoslovak initiative is encountering broad interest and expressed the firm conviction that, should the draft declaration be adopted, it will become an important instrument and will contribute in an all-round, favorable manner to disarmament negotiations.

BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS MBFR AMBASSADORS ON SALT II

AU2813?3 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Nencho Khranov, special RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Vienna, roundtable discussion with Ambassadors to the Vienna MBFR negotiations Lyubomir Shopov, from Bulgaria, Ingo Oeser, from the GDR and Tadeusz Strulak from Poland, held in Vienna, no date given.]

[Text] Immediately after the signing of the SALT II treaty, our special RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Vienna met and talked to three leaders of delegations to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They were the following delegation leaders: Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak from the Polish People's Republic and Ambassador Ingo Oeser from the GDR.

Question: Comrades, it is the general opinion that the signing of SALT II and the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, represent a strong manifestation of political realism and of respect for the principles of equal rights and equal security. What influence could these great international events exercise upon the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe?

Lyubomir Shopov answer: With their example SALT II and the Vienna meeting between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter can exercise a direct influence upon the work of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The absence of concrete results in our negotiations is in contradiction with the definite successes achieved in the process of political detente at other great international meetings, and above all at SALT II. The reason for this lies in the unrealistic approach of our Western partners who are trying to obtain one-sided advantages and to disturb the balance of forces created in this important European area.

Takeusz Strulak answer: As to the success of the Vienna negotiations there is a realistic basis--they are the proposals of the socialist countries, submitted in June 1978. The proposals embody a maximum rapprochment of views of both countries and are the results of 5 years of discussions. The proposals observe the legitimate interests of Western security. If in their answer, which we have waited for over a year now, our partners make as many compromises as we have done in order to come closer to them--then the path to agreement is open.

Ingo Oeser answer: SALT II--is an example of an achievement of a mutually acceptable compromise. On several occasions the socialist countries demonstrated their readiness to compromise in the Vienna negotiations as well. Our proposal submitted on 8 June, contains a number of such compromises proposals. Such a proposal, for example, is acceptance of the Western point of view that the Soviet Union should reduce the number of its tanks in exchange for a reduction of a certain amount of U.S. Nuclear weapons. However, instead of manifesting the same inclination toward sensible solutions, the Western participants in the negotiations are hiding behind an invented pretext--namely behind their arbitary statement that the socialist countries, allegedly, possess 180,000 soldiers more than the Western armed forces stationed in central Europe. It is not true and we have proved it on several occasions. The facts show that a balance of forces exists in central Europe and that it is the basis of European security.

Question: To put it more precisely, do you see any opportunities that SALT II might influence the Vienna negotiations?

Ingo Oeser answer: Now, after the Soviet-American summit conference, the right moment has come for the West to adopt realistic stands and to give up its absurd claims that the socialist countries should reduce 3 and ½ times more armed forces than the NATO member-countries. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev quite correctly pointed out that the example of SALT II may become contagious. It actually means that our partners must take the appropriate steps in answering ours.

Tadeusz Strulak answer: The main thing is, as a result of the reduction to preserve the balance achieved, the West artifically links all questions discussed to the data about armed forces and araments. We have submitted all the data a long time ago, but we still do not get a concrete answer likely to bring about a rapprochment in our stands.

Lyubomir Shopov answer: The West is striving for one-sided advantages, but any change in the balance of forces in central Europe is likely to produce sources of instability and distrust, and hence, to increase tension, not only in this area, but also in other parts of the continent. That is why, the demand of the West that the socialist countries should reduce their troops by almost 3 and ½ times more than the NATO member-countries, as well as the refusal of the Western partners to assume individual commitments regarding reduction of their troops and their refusal to reduce military air force troops, are unacceptable to us in the same way that the striving of the Western partners to establish a peculiar regime of reducing and limiting Soviet troops, which are the backbone of the Warsaw Pact armed forces-member countries in the central European area, is uacceptable to us. There are a number of similar, unacceptable stands in the Western points of view.

Question: What does political realism mean for the Vienna negotiations?

Tadeusz Strulak answer: It means to take into consideration the interests of the security of all participants and it means, as a result of the reduction, not to allow any shifting in the balance of forces. That balance has guaranteed peace in Europe for over three decades and has resulted in victories of detente and in the Helsinki conference. The West refuses to take that into consideration. Not to cause harm to anyone's security means to reduce armed forces and armaments in such a manner as to avoid disturbing the already existing military balance. Realism always prevails in our proposals. The idea of the NATO states, however, is to achieve a change in the balance of forces to their own advantage and to assume unequal commitments, even to increase their own contingents, regardless of reductions. That actually represents assymetrical development in many areas.

Ingo Oeser answer: It is a remarkable fact that many Western state leaders, including President Carter himself, welcomed our proposals submitted on 8 June 1979, but later even refused to reduce and even continued to increase their combat strength, as proved by the recent NATO session. That is why it is in a spirit of political realism to expect an answer to our proposals from the West and the Western partners can rest assured that the socialist states will also make their contribution to successful implementation of these proposals.

Tadeusz Strulak answer: The SALT II negotiations continued throughout almost 7 years. A tremendous pressure of the military industrial complex was overcome and, in the long run, a tremendous number of complicated problems have been resolved. Why should controversial questions not be settled here in our forum? Both the USSR and the United States are participants in the Vienna negotiations. In addition to that, they are the states which are supposed to be the first to reduce their contingents. Hence, if the United States demonstrates political will and a realistic approach in the matter, it may greatly contribute to the achievement of an agreement. The USSR and the other socialist countries participating in the negotiations have covered more than half of the path toward the agreement. Now it is the turn of the NATO member-states. In the atmosphere created by SALT II, we hope that it will be easier. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev justifiably expressed the hope that one "Vienna" will give an impetus to the other "Vienna," namely to the Vienna negotiations.

Lyubomir Shopov answer: The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the other socialist countries' delegations constantly declares itself in favor of a real, effective and equal reduction of troops and armaments and in favor of an alleviation of military confrontation in central Europe, which not only, would not harm any country whatsoever, but is also likely to contribute to the improvement of the political atmosphere on the European continent.

Question: What is your opinion of the significance of the proposals submitted by the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries at the Budapest meeting in May 1979, regarding consolidation of mutual trust and alleviation of military confrontation in Europe?

Ingo Oeser answer: Those proposals are likely to contribute to the goal for which the socialist countries are striving--also at the Vienna negotiations--namely military detente. In that respect the Budapest appeal contributes to the development of our negotiations as well and to the consolidation of mutual trust among the participants in the negotiations. The convening of a conference of CSCE participants as early as this year would represent a serious contribution to political and military detente; the same significance also applies to the other proposals submitted in Budapest.

Tadeusz Strulak answer: Our stand here in Vienna and the Budapest appeal are aimed at the same goal--to reduce the danger of military confrontation and to consolidate mutual trust and cooperation. In addition to that, the Budapest proposals are addressed to all European countries, namely to all those who do not participate in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as to the neutral countries. As a result of that, to sign an agreement on not being the first to use either nuclear or traditional weapons against each other, would represent a serious contribution to military detente.

Lyubomir Shopov answer: The proposals are inspired by the spirit of the peace program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, which is the program of all fraternal socialist states and of all peaceloving forces.

Question: Just one last question. What is your opinion on the appeals of certain NATO circles, after SALT II, to increase the armaments of Western Europe, and in particular the middle range missiles?

Tadeusz Strulak answer: Those are the same forces which fan the slanderous myths about the so-called "Soviet threat." Their appeals are in full contradiction with the spirit and lesson of SALT II. For, the concentration of new middle range missiles in central Europe by NATO forces signifies an exacerbation of military tension and is likely to disturb the existing balance of forces. That in turn, will exert a negative impact on the opportunities for success of the Vienna negotiations.

Ingo Oeser answer: After SALT II we must negotiate for the expansion of success in other areas, and not accumulate new missiles. The absence of political will to achieve an agreement is the main shortcoming in the western stand and any steps whatsoever toward increasing nuclear rearmament in the area are in full contradiction to the interests of peace and detente.

Lyubomir Shopov answer: Not increase of armaments, but sincere and goodwill negotiations--that is the main conclusion to be drawn in the light of the SALT II treaty and the Soviet-American summit meeting. The atmosphere of 18 June 1979, as it reigned in the Redoutensaal of the Vienna Hofburg--let us hope, that that atmosphere will exert a positive impact upon the position of the Western states and upon the atmosphere, in this same hall, during the negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Correspondent Khranov: On behalf of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO readers, I would like to thank you, comrades.

CSSR PAPER VIEWS SENATE SALT II VETO AS FATAL TO CARTER POLICIES

LD250910 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on SALT II treaty]

[Text] Prague--There is not a single government in Western Europe rejecting or not supporting SALT II, the daily RUDE PRAVO writes today, recalling the recent address of U.S. President James Carter to the Congress.

"In case the treaty is wrecked by the Senate, the U.S. bourgeoisie will undoubtedly get into a conflict with its class allies in Western Europe." This could be fatal for the foreign policy of the Carter administration which, in face of the serious economic, political and social problems of the capitalist world, is aiming at unity and joint action under a firm U.S. leadership, the daily said.

MLADENOV RECEIVES SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

AU281920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a working group of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by (Ilyov Rubachov), chief of the Southeast Asian Department [title as heard], has paid a visit to Bulgaria. During the talks, information and experience on issues of mutual interest were discussed. The Soviet working group was received by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

KIRIL ZAREV MEETS GOSPLAN'S BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

AU281956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has met Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan), in Moscow. Issues of mutual interest were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION

Previsit TRUD Interview

AU270900 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), declares that the all-round support of the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries in Eastern Europe, is of great importance for the national liberation movement in Namibia. In an interview before the Sofia TRUD daily he points out that the fraternal solidarity and support of the socialist countries inspires confidence in the SWAPO fighters. It is revealed in the interview that a delegation of the organization, led by Mr Nujoma, will shortly visit Bulgaria and other East European countries.

The SWAPO leader declares that the recent election farces in Namibia and Rhodesia cannot at all be characterized as free and democratic. After describing the conditions of terror and violence in Namibia, he points out that the racist authorities in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia want to impose the so-called "moderate" regimes of a neo-colonial type through which to retain their domination over the people of Namibia. Mr Sam Nujoma foresees a stepping up of the armed struggle under the leadership of SWAPO, calling this "the sole alternative". "By its behaviour the racist regime in Pretoria has proved that it is incapable of accepting the principle of racial equality. What it recognizes is solely the language of violence and brute force as a means of solving political or social problems. The Western states, that a certain time ago took up some diplomatic initiative, should also bear this in mind", declares the SWAPO leader.

28 June Sofia Arrival

AU281922 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the South West African People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO) headed by the president of the organisation, Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived here today at the invitation of the BCP CC.

At the Sofia airport the guests were welcomed by Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP CC and by other Central Committee officials.

Beginning of Talks

AU281924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today in Sofia talks began between a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and a delegation of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) led by Sam Nujoma, president of the organization.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, issues connected with the national-liberation struggle of the South West African people enslaved by the fascist regime were discussed. The two delegations also discussed the policy of cruel terror followed by the Republic of South Africa with the support of the imperialist countries as well as the election farce in Namibia which is an attempt to deprive the people of this country of their legitimate right to true national independence. The two delegations also discussed the possibilities for further deepening the ties and cooperation between the two parties.

LILOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION 28 JUNE

AU281907 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, today received the delegation of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, led by Mr To Huu, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist party.

A cordial friendly conversation ensued, in the course of which information was exchanged on a wide range of questions of the political, economic and ideological work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party, as well as on other topical international problems.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation and the exchange of experience between the two parties. It was emphasized by the Bulgarian side that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to give full support to the just course of fraternal Vietnam for resisting the forces of expansionism, imperialism and war in Southeast Asia.

BTA REPORTS SPANISH CP DELEGATION VISIT 21-28 JUNE

AU281748 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--A working group of the Spanish Communist Party, led by Mr Enrique Lopez, member of the CC of the party, visited Bulgaria from June 21 to 28 at the invitation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The guests were made familiar with the BCP experience in the field of agriculture. The working group was received by the first deputy head of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the CC of the BCP, Mr Tsvetan Nikolov, who made them familiar with the implementation of 11th BCP Congress decisions and the decisions of the national party conference, with the buildup of a developed socialist society, with Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy on the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

The Spanish guests highly assessed Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of a developed socialist society.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG, MAKES SPEECH

AU281921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "At the end of his visit to Mikhaylovgrad, Comrade Todor Shivkov met the party, economic and (?cultural) aktiv of the okrug. This meeting turned into a moving manifestation of the cohesion of the okrug communists and working people toward the party's policy." Various representatives of some okrug plants reported on the successes achieved by the worker collectives of these plants. Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov took the floor. "He spoke about the tasks which the Bulgarian people are resolving in the building of a developed socialist society and [words indistinct] in the development of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug. In his speech, which was often interrupted by applause, he also touched on certain international problems."

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV SPEAKS AT ARMY CONFERENCE 26 JUNE

AU280918 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 27 June 1979 carries on pages 1 and 2 the 2,000-word speech delivered by Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at an all-army conference with young literary workers, held on 26 June 1979, at the concert hall of the Central People's Army Club in Sofia.

Dobri Dzhurov stressed the importance of "military-patriotic subjects" in contemporary poetry and prose and points out the educational character of literature and the arts in the socialist society in general and within the army in particular. He urges the young literary and creative artists and workers who are serving in the ranks of the Bulgarian people's army to use army life as a source of inspiration and also to devote themselves to subjects of Bulgaria's glorious past and, in particular, of Bulgaria's participation in World War II.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HIT SILISTRA AREA 23 JUNE, DAMAGE REPORTED

AU241723 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Even the oldest citizens of Silistra and the area do not remember such a torrential and devastating rain as the one which hit the area yesterday. In less than 4 hours more than 122 liters per square meter of rain--the average annual quantity--hit the area. Emergency units of the fire department worked through the night and continue to work saving flooded property and houses. The electricity and transportation networks are being restored. Thousands of citizens are participating in the emergency activities and are helping to return the situation to normal. The BCP city organization and the city people's council are supervising the activities.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT, NARODNA MLADEZH CARRY 'WANTED' ANNOUNCEMENT

AU220945 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 20 June 1979 carries on page 3 a brief announcement accompanied by photograph entitled "Announcement of the Ministry of Interior" with the following text: "The organs of the people's militia are searching for the individual Arkhangel Yordanov Mitev, born on 21 February 1946 in the city of Lom and citizen of Ruse, address presently unknown.

"Citizens are requested to inform the nearest Ministry of Interior department if they know of his whereabouts." The same announcement, but under the title "Announcement of the People's Militia Directorate," is carried by the daily Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 20 June 1979, on page 4, also accompanied by a photograph of the wanted citizen Mitev.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CYPRUS--The Fatherland Front National Council delegation led by Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council, returned from Cyprus yesterday. The delegation paid a visit there at the invitation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Text] [Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 18 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

CSSR DELEGATION DEPARTS--Varna, 24 June (BTA report)--The delegation of the CPCZ Central Auditing Commission headed by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the commission, spent 2 days in Varna. At a meeting organized in this town the Czechoslovak party functionaries were briefed on the successes and problems in socialist development of the okrug and on the forms of work as well as on the experience in control-auditing activities of the okrug party organization. Today the delegation, headed by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Auditing Commission, left our country. At the airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Kiril Nestorov, deputy chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Committee, by Georgi Stankov, secretary of the BCP okrug committee and by Slavcho Todorov, chairman of the Varna Okrug Party Control-auditing Committee, as well as by Anton Kamenicky, CSSR consul general in Varna. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA--Algiers, June 25 (BTA correspondent)--Today a cooperation protocol was signed between the Union of Algeria Engineers and the Central Council of Scientific and Technological Union in Bulgaria by the heads of the two unions, Mr Mohammad Isli and Prof Ivan Popov. The protocol provides for exchange of scientific and technological information and information on the organizations' activity, exchange of lectures, publications and visits. Representatives of the two countries will have regular meetings to report on the implementation and to outline new tasks for the expansion and deepening of their common work. The heads of the two unions expressed the conviction that the protocol had laid a solid foundation for rich and fruitful relations in the future. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU]

LUKANOV TO FRANCE--At the invitation of the French Government, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left yesterday to pay a business visit to France. At Sofia airport he was seen off by high-ranking functionaries of the Council of Ministers. Among those present also was Jean Jacques Gaillard, counselor at the French Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION WITH USSR--On 21 June Ivan Sakarev, Bulgaria's minister of construction and construction materials, and Boris Bakin, USSR minister of installation and special construction work, signed a memorandum. The memorandum envisages USSR assistance in working out technologies and applying production techniques in the Kremikovtsi plant of metallic constructions, constructing new technological lines, providing equipment, and so forth. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU]

TODOROV, COSMONAUT IVANOV MEET--Lt Col Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, today met officials at the Council of Ministers. He was also later received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU]

TODOR STOYCHEV ACTIVITIES--"This morning a conference of the okrug party, economic, and social aktiv opened in Varna. The conference was chaired by Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committe Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee." The fulfillment of the plan in various indexes was throughly analyzed at the conference and questions of socialist competition and its expansion were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU]

MISHEV ACTIVITIES--"Misho Mishev, ECP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, is attending a plenum of the trade union of forestry and timber industry workers, which opened this morning at the Home of Science and Technology in Sofia." A report on behalf of the trade union of forestry workers was read at the plenum and questions in connection with plan fulfillment in the forestry and timber industry sector were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU]

TRICHKOV IN YAMBOL--A joint session of the Yambol Okrug people's council, the Fatherland Front okrug committee and the okrug trade unions committee has been held at the party house in Yambol. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended the session. Eng Ivan Margenov, secretary of the Yambol Okrug party committee and chairman of the okrug State and People's Control Committee, read a report on the activity of the Yambol Okrug Control Committee's activity. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU]

LEADERS AT CELEBRATION--Today at Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, gave awards to the front-rankers involved in the Bulgarian power supply system on the occasion of their holiday. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, was also present. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, spoke on the successes achieved and on the tasks facing the power supply workers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU]

IVAN MIKHAYLOV AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the 1230 birth anniversary of Dimitur Blagoev and the 97th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov was held at the Georgi Dimitrov Museum in Sofia today. Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, was among those present. Academician Sava Ganovski delivered a speech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU]

PAPAZOV, MISHEV AT SESSION-- session of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Executive Bureau was held today. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee, and Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended the session. Issues pertaining to the interaction among the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council were discussed. A broader propaganda campaign and popularization of the Soviet achievements in science and technology as well as deepening the integrational processes with the Soviet Union is expected to be introduced in this respect. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--On 26 June Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in the fourth conference devoted to Sofia's press, which took place at Sofia's Park Hotel. The contribution of Sofia's press in implementing the decisions of the Helsinki conference was stressed by the speakers. Future tasks were discusses. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival in Bratislava

LD281316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Bratislava by air today.

The Soviet guests are accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPCS Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation was welcomed at the airport by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives.

Meeting With Lenart, Colotka

LD281318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited Bratislava Castle today, where it met for talks with members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier; as well as Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

Earlier the Soviet delegation paid a tribute to the memory of the victims of the Slovak national uprising at the Monument to the Slovak National Uprising, and also paid homage to the over 6,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the fighting against the fascists, by laying wreaths in the ceremonial hall at Slavin.

Radio Report on Indra, Kuznetsov Speeches

LD281730 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation currently on an official friendly visit here spent the day in the south Moravian region. In the afternoon it took part in a celebration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the Gottwaldov Theatre of the Working People.

Here are highlights from the speeches delivered by Comrades Alois Indra and Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly said, among other things:

[Indra--begin recording] We declare with pride that the wealth of experience of the CPSU, Lenin's party, has always been and remains for us an inexhaustible source of advice. Our decision for alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union was conscious and voluntary, since it is for us a safeguard for the successful building of socialism, a guarantee for our security, national freedom and state independence. This alliance is fully in keeping with the innermost national interests of Czechs and Slovaks. Therefore this alliance is and will remain forever the pillar of our domestic and foreign policy. [applause]

In the past 10 years, following the defeat of right-wing and counterrevolutionary forces, Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance and friendship have been further consolidated. Through day-by-day political, cultural and economic cooperation we are translating the new 1970 treaty of alliance into life with deeds. Daily we have occasion to convince ourselves of the truth of the words uttered by Comrade Brezhnev during the signing of the treaty: Years and decades will go by and our treaty will loyally serve the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and the great cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

Our relations are truly fraternal, based on the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on devotion to the interests of socialism, progress, democracy and peace. In this spirit we welcomed Comrade Brezhnev during his visit last year to our country. In this spirit, too, the recent talks with Comrade Kosygin took place.

Also in keeping with the policy of our communist parties and the governments of our countries are relations between the Federal Assembly and the Supreme Soviet. We exchange experience from parliamentary work. The long standing legislative and control practice of the Supreme Soviet provides valuable lessons for our deputies. The new constitution of the USSR afforded us invaluable stimuli. The visits of parliamentary delegations always provide an opportunity to give expression to feelings of friendship and alliance, to demonstrate that the deputies of both legislative bodies are good servants of their people. [end recording]

After Comrade Alois Indra's speech, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium took the floor:

[Kuznetsov--begin recording in Russian with simultaneous Czech translation] The Soviet people derive genuine pleasure from the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in the development of economy, science, culture and art, in all spheres of social and political life, from the promising prospects in the further development of an advanced socialist society.

Present-day Czechoslovakia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated, means a strong economy developing in a planned fashion, modern science and culture, a high living standard for the people, the best possible opportunities for the development of the personality, and for the active participation of millions of citizens in the administration of state and public affairs.

When speaking on the colossal transformations which have taken place in fraternal Czechoslovakia during the period of building socialism, and above all in the last 10 years, on the enormous successes in the consolidation of the unity of your fraternal nations of Czechs and Slovaks, in the perfecting of socialist democracy, it must be stressed that they were made possible owing to the wise and farsighted policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by the leading representative of Czechoslovak communists, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. [applause]

The CSSR and the CPCZ deservedly enjoy high prestige in the international arena and in the communist and workers movement. The authority of your country is confidently rising and growing stronger. Practice has proved beyond doubt that any attempts to damage it are doomed in advance.

The Czechoslovak people have by their deeds proved that they fully support the policy of the communist party and are devoted to the ideals of socialism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Comrades, it must be said that your successes are at the same time an important contribution to enhancing the strength of the entire socialist community. This community is playing an ever increasing role [words indistinct]. At present relations among fraternal socialist countries are actively developing in virtually all directions.

The work of CEMA which this year marked its 30th anniversary significantly promotes the strengthening of the socialist community also in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Currently a session of this organization is taking place in Moscow.

In the world arena the USSR is acting in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries, among whom our friend and ally, the CSSR, holds a worthy place.

The foreign policy of peace of the socialist community is meeting with the approval and support of all progressive forces in the world. The coordinated peace initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries have gained enormous significance in contemporary international life. Suffice it to recall the specific proposals for strengthening peace and for the solution of disarmament issues contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee adopted last November in Moscow, and in the communique from the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee adopted last May in Budapest.

Comrades, I believe that it is appropriate to say that the recent meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President James Carter in Vienna, where they signed the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States, was a most outstanding event of international life.

The SALT II treaty and the results of the Vienna meeting have been welcomed by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. They produced a positive response in the whole world and have the support of the broad popular masses and of realistically thinking statesmen. [applause]

The peoples of our countries, building communism and socialism, have no need for war. This was put very beautifully and vividly by Comrade Indra speaking before me. What we need is peace. Therefore the main efforts of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and other fraternal countries are directed to further deepening the process of detente and strengthening international security.

The CPSU, the Soviet State, and the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue to conduct actively the Leninist policy of upholding and strenthening peace, which is indispensable and dear to all working people in the world. [applause]

Dear friends, allow me to wish you, and all the Czechoslovak people, even greater successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress for the development of an advanced socialist society [applause] to wish you that your beautiful homeland, the fraternal CSSR may continue to flourish.

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship between the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak people! [applause]

Comrades, long live peace in the whole world! [applause and cheers] [end recording]

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS TO PRAGUE FROM MOSCOW

LD282338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal returned from Moscow to Prague tonight. The delegation had participated in the 33d CEMA session. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Deputy Federal Premiers Josef Korcak and Jindrich Zahradnik, and other officials. Also present was Vladimir Katskevich, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO NORWAY

Talks With Frydenlund

LD281038 Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Oslo-Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund dealt here on Wednesday with international topics and bilateral issues.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, currently on an official visit to Norway, and Knut Frydenlund highly appreciated the results of the Soviet-U.S. Vienna talks and stressed that the significance of the SALT II treaty lies in the fact that it creates a good basis for a (?fruitful) East-West dialogue on expanding the process of detente and the implementation of the policy of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Both sides stressed that there exist no obstacles to the expansion and development of Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and pointed to the possibility of developing cooperation in the sphere of policy, [as received] economy, science and technology, culture and other fields.

Oslo Dinner

LD281922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, gave a gala dinner in Oslo in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

During the dinner Knut Frydenlund emphasized the importance of the visit by Minister Chnoupek for the development of cooperation between the two countries. He pointed out the positive effects of this cooperation and of the results of the Soviet-American summit in Vienna. Knut Frydenlund stressed that it is necessary to complement political detente with military detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek in his reply noted the traditionally good relations between Czechoslovakia and Norway which are built on principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social system. He emphasized that the development of constructive and stable relations between the two countries is a specific contribution to strengthening the policy of peace, international security, and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

HUSAK RECEIVES BENIN, PRC AMBASSADORS

LD281042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received at Prague Castle today Armand Monteiro, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin, who is starting his tour of duty. During their cordial talk they stressed that all the prerequisites for the further successful development of all-round relations based on principles of friendship, equality, respect and noninterference in domestic affairs exist in both countries.

Li Tingquan, PRC ambassador, has also presented his credentials to the president of the republic. During the reception, they stressed that the development of mutually advantageous and equal relations between states, which would at the same time contribute to strengthening peaceful coexistence in the world, are in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT OF MADAGASCAR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281311 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

WFTU CALLS FOR SUPPORT TO END SOMOZA 'TYRANNY'

LD290110 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions called in a statement today on all trade unions in the world to give energetic support to the struggle of the people of Nicaragua to end the Somoza tyranny which has lasted for more than forty years.

The federation welcomes the formation of the provisional government in Nicaragua, and warns the workers of all countries to "remain vigilant concerning any intention by imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua" and to demand that the people of that country must have the right to freely decide their own future.

The WFTU expresses satisfaction with the agreement reached by the workers' group of the 65th session of the International Labour Organization which brings together all the forces sympathizing with the people of Nicaragua.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

DW281215 Prague in German to Germany 1015 GMT 28 Jun 79 DW

[Radek Vanke commentary]

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the top representatives of the seven economically strongest countries of the capitalist world will be opening in Tokyo today. The remarks of our editor Radek Vanke are devoted to the negotiation program in Tokyo. He writes:

When the heads of state and government of the seven states of the capitalist world for the first time met at Rambouillet near Paris 5 years ago it was a political sensation. Generally the optimism and the view were predominant that the West will at long last find a way out of the economic crisis which is dragging on. It turned out, however, that neither the optimistic decisions of the first round of negotiations in Rambouillet nor the general declaration on the necessity of cooperation by the subsequent three summits did not in the least lead to any changes in the situation of the capitalist economics.

This is understandable since the American and French presidents, the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the prime ministers of Japan, Canada, Italy, and Great Britain never proceeded any farther than a statement of facts. It is generally expected that they will not get any further in Tokyo, either.

What is on the agenda is three basic issues which have remained unanswered for years. What primarily matters is the energy problems of the West, and a gentlemen's agreement with respect to the decrease in consumption, and thus the purchase of the crude oil, can hardly be expected if the capitalist countries keep acting under the motto: Charity begins at home.

Especially the United States, which covers half its mineral oil consumption from domestic production, refuses to mind its partners in Western Europe and Japan, jacking up prices by stepping up the imports of this raw material. Countries one hundred percent dependent on mineral-oil import thereby are directly threatened, of course. Let us just recall how tense the relations in this respect are between the United States and France. The West German journal STERN writes in this connection: The United States with its price manipulations on the market deprives other countries of oil sources. In addition it tries to get hold of all offers made on international markets. STERN stresses that the Americans with their finance policy are acting like robbers.

So it is clear that the West European countries particularly must save energy. European community states, for instance, recently decided at their Strasbourg conference to freeze oil imports for six years on the level of last year. It is being assumed that the United States will be expected to make the same step.

The second problem of the Tokyo summit meeting also is linked to energy problems. The capitalist world experienced this year a new lull in economic activities with a simultaneous inflation increase. Theoreticians term it [word indistinct] and it is now up to the representatives of the seven strongest economic countries of the West to find a solution of this situation.

The gross national product in the United States in 1978 dropped to just 4 percent compared with 4.9 percent the year before. This year 3 percent will not be surpassed. Prices, however, will increase more than 8 percent this year. You cannot expect, therefore, that a recipe will be found in Tokyo in 2 days for eliminating a disease that lasted for about 7 years now.

Talks could show more success in handling a third problem, namely relations between developed capitalist countries and developing countries. That can take place only under conditions of good will on the part of the West, but since this was missing in all former negotiations with developing countries, nothing much can be expected with regard to this problem either. So all that remains is something everybody could predict: confirmation of basic contradictions between the most significant economic centers of the capitalist world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STATE COUNCIL, MINISTERIAL CHANGES

Radio Report

DW281333 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 28 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpt] The GDR People's Chamber unanimously elected deputies Dr Guenter Mittag and Werner Seifert members of the State Council. Then President Horst Sindermann read a letter of the chairman of the Council of Ministers dated 21 June. In it the People's Chamber is asked to approve of the proposal of electing Wolfgang Mitzinger member of the Council of Ministers and of removing Klaus Siebold from the Council of Ministers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers had announced that he had entrusted Wolfgang Mitzinger with taking over the Ministry of Coal and Energy. In addition it was proposed to elect Wolfgang Gress member of the Council of Ministers and to remove Dr Kurt Fichtner as a member of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers thanked Dr Kurt Fichtner for the work he has done and confirmed Wolfgang Gress as state secretary of the State Planning Commission in charge of investments, science and technology.

Council of Ministers' Swearing In

LD281622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Wolfgang Mitzinger and Wolfgang Gress, newly elected as members of the Council of Ministers by the People's Chamber, were sworn in on the GDR Constitution today by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in accordance with Article 79, Paragraph 4 of the constitution.

Erich Honecker offered them most cordial congratulations on their election on behalf of the State Council and wished them great success in their responsible office.

Present at the swearing-in ceremony were Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; and Harry Moebis, state secretary in the GDR Council of Ministers.

DPA REPORTS CHANGES IN WAY E. BERLIN DEPUTIES ELECTED

LD281446 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Like all other GDR deputies, the East Berlin members of the GDR People's Chamber will in future be elected in direct elections. A law to this effect was passed by the People's Chamber today. Until now the deputies from East Berlin were sent to the People's Chamber by the city deputies' assembly in connection with the special status of of greater Berlin and in accordance with the West Berlin procedure where the Bundestag deputies are also not being elected directly but by the Berlin Chamber of Deputies.

The GDR news agency ADN carried the relevant amendment of the electoral law which states: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies," and goes on to explain: "In the past the deputies from the GDR capital were sent to the People's Chamber by the city deputies' assembly. The citizens of the GDR capital, Berlin, with the right to vote, as distinct from the past, will now have the right to elect their deputies in direct elections just like all other voting citizens of the GDR." The electoral law now corresponds to article 54 of the GDR Constitution: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies elected by the people for 5 years in free, universal, equal and secret elections."

The now amended first paragraph of article seven of the GDR electoral law of 24 June 1976 stated until now: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies. Of these Berlin, the capital of the GDR, shall send 66."

People's chamber president Horst Sindermann told the meeting on Thursday that the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the People's Chamber had recommended the bill for adoption. According to ADN the bill was adopted by the People's Chamber unanimously without a debate.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMAN VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS USTINOV

AU272105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Dietmar Jammer report: "Firm Comradeship in Arms in the Spirit of Internationalism: USSR and GDR Defense Ministers Reaffirm Both States Peace Policy"]

[Text] After Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov had welcomed Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at the Vnukovo Airport, the delegation paid tribute to the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin. In the afternoon the delegation placed a wreath at the Mausoleum on Red Square. Subsequently the generals remembered Marshals Rodion Malinovskiy and Andrey Grechko at the Kremlin Wall--both defense ministers who had greatly contributed to developing the National Peoples Army.

At the monument to the unknown soldier the delegation honored the Red Army soldiers who laid down their lives for the liberation of the peoples from fascism.

At a dinner given by Marshal Ustinov in the evening, both defense ministers took the floor. Dmitriy Ustinov assessed the visit as an important step in the comprehensive development of the cooperation and consolidation of the fraternal interaction between the USSR and the GDR as well as in strengthening their defense readiness.

Constant Solicitude for a High Fighting Strength of the Fraternal Armies

"The friendship which links the Soviet Union and the GDR is firm and unshakable." It is based on a solid foundation, on the community of fundamental interests and aims, on the unity of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and on proletarian class solidarity. This friendship constitutes a powerful, constantly operating factor of dynamic development on the road to building socialism and communism. "The ties of fraternal cooperation between our countries are becoming increasingly firm every year. They permeate all spheres of social life: the economy, politics, ideology, science and culture." The first worker-peasant state founded 30 years ago has developed into an outpost of peace and socialism in Europe. The GDR's voice is influentially and authoritatively speaking in the world arena.

Referring to the outcome of the Vienna meeting, Marshal Ustinov underscored that the SALT II treaty has elicited a lasting response throughout the entire world. He pointed to the fact, however, that the enemies of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States are attempting with the tale of the so-called Soviet "military threat" to wreck the foundations of a limitation of the arms race.

Hence it is also important in the future to insure a high degree of vigilance against the attempts by imperialist and other reactionary forces and to display a constant solicitude for the strengthening of the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact member states, for perfecting the military power and combatreadiness of the fraternal armies.

Army General Hoffmann was grateful for the invitation and expressed the certainty that the visit to Lenin's country will reaffirm the feelings of German-Soviet friendship and comradeship in arms that are alive among both peoples and states. He conveyed to Minister Ustinov, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the USSR people the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers. Addressing Marshal Ustinov he stated: "The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, has asked me to express his congratulations to you and to your deputies on the successful conclusion of the treaty on SALT II as well as his recognition for the patient, principled and at the same time flexible conduct of the negotiations."

The National Peoples Army's Soldiers Always Ready To Protect Socialism

The soldiers of the GDR, Minister Hoffmann went on to say, together with all the working people of the republic, are preparing themselves for the 30th anniversary of the GDR and are accomplishing new achievements to strengthen the fighting strength of the National People's Army. In doing so they are consolidating cooperation with the glorious armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies. To learn from the Soviet Union and its army, the army general stressed, implies to learn how the foundations of the new socialist society are erected and defended, how one always remains faithful to proletarian internationalism, how solidarity is practiced and how an effective assistance is rendered to the peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle. He gave his assurance that the members of the National Peoples Army are always ready to employ all their strength for the protection of socialism, the defense of the working peoples' gains and for the consolidation of peace.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS IN BERLIN

LD292256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei began their talks in Berlin today. Stefan Andrei is at present on an official friendship visit in the GDR.

During the negotiations, the ministers discussed questions of the development of cooperation between the two states on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 12 May 1972, as well as the declaration on the deepening of friendship and the development of cooperation of 10 June 1977. Under discussion are steps toward the realization of the provisions laid down by the two party and state leaderships concerning the further shaping of relations between the GDR and Romania. The exchange of opinions concerning international questions serves in particular the practical realization of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member countries toward ending the arms race and toward disarmament, as well as the continuation of political and military detente.

On his arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this morning, the Romanian guest was cordially welcomed by Foreign Minister Fischer.

In the morning, Stefan Andrei laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin. He was cordially welcomed by Colonel Wilhelm Walter, deputy city commandant of the GDR capital,Berlin. Subsequently, the Romanian Foreign Minister inspected the GDR's state border with West Berlin.

The talks will be continued tomorrow.

HORST SINDERMANN RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

LD282246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR's People's Chamber, today received in Berlin a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by its chairman, Hwanh Chang-yop. During the course of a friendly exchange of views, questions of cooperation between the two highest peoples' representations of these two states were discussed. The delegation is on a stopover visit in the GDR.

SINDERMANN PRESENT AT INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD281018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Berlin--The delegation of the Indonesian parliament led by its deputy chairman, Kartidjo, met today deputies of the People's Chamber and discussed with them the tasks and work of the GDR's supreme people's representation.

Indonesian Ambassador Mohammad Hassan gave a reception in the evening in honor of the delegation. Present were People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and other personages.

The Indonesian delegation ends its visit to the GDR Thursday.

HONECKER GREETS SAMORA MACHEL ON MOZAMBIQUE ANNIVERSARY

AU281202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["GDR Greetings on the Fourth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the People's Republic: Congratulations to the Mozambique People"]

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel

President of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique:

Very esteemed Comrade Machel, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people I convey to you, the Frelimo Party Central Committee and to the Mozamique people the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the forth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

I shall always remember my visit to your beautiful country, the trustful and fruitful talks with you, Comrade President, and the many exciting meetings with the Mozambique people. I am convinced that the outcome of this visit will contribute to the further deepening and consolidation of the close, friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples.

The GDR people are watching with great attention and sincere sympathy the heroic struggle of the Mozambique people, who under the proven leadership of the Frelimo Party are accomplishing with verve and vigor outstanding achievements in developing and consolidating the people's power and in its defense.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation which links our states and peoples in an expression of the high standard of our multifaceted, friendly cooperation and of our joint struggle, against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and socialism.

Esteemed Comrade President, I wish you creative vigor and personal well-being in your responsible activity for the benefit of the people of Mozambique.

[Signed] Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and

Chairman of the GDR State Council

HONECKER, STOPH SEND CABLES TO MADAGASCAR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2813Z6 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] To the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, his excellency R. Didier Ratsiraka, Antananarivo:

Your Excellency, on the occasion of the national day of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar I convey to you, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the Malagasy people cordial congratulations on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

With pleasure and respect we welcome the successes of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the path mapped out in the "Charter of the Socialist Malagasy Revolution". The selfless efforts of the parties united in the "Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution" for the happiness and welfare of the friendly Malagasy people are being followed in the GDR with great attention. I can state with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and solidarity, as well as the comradely cooperation of our states, have further developed and deepened.

Please accept, esteemed Mr President, my best wishes for your personal well-being, good health and creative force in your responsible work.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Lt Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and government chief of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED 5 YEARS IN PRISON FOR ESPIONAGE

LD280958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced Kurt Albrecht from Breisgau (FRG), an agent of the criminal Mierendorff gang which is directed by the [FRG] secret service, to 5 years imprisonment today for crimes under paragraph 105 of the penal code while misusing the transit agreement. On behalf of Kay Mierendorff, he was recruited by the agent Carsten Bollmann in the gang's base in Esslingen, the "Eating Place" coffee shop, and instructed and employed by the heads of the gang's agents, Feldmann and Veinbergs, both of whom have previous conviction, as a driver for vehicles to smuggle out and as a courier for subversive crimes against the GDR.

Camouflaged as a tourist he purposely misused the transit agreement and the generous visitors' opportunities for FRG citizens. The Ford-Taunus FR-HA 614 used and specially prepared for the crime was impounded.

DPA CITES ITALIAN INTERVIEW WITH DISSIDENT HAVEMANN

LD212148 Hamburg DPA in German 1925 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In an interview which he gave before his trial for currency offenses, GDR dissident Robert Havemann declared his loyalty to socialism. At the same time, however, he took the view that in the countries of "actually existing socialism" there exists "incomplete socialist revolution."

In his talk with the Italian journal L'EUROPE, to be published next week, Havemann said that in the GDR there is an "increasingly imperative demand" for the "outstanding step to complete the revolution, that is, the establishment of socialist democracy" to be taken. Havemann said that he does not believe that if democratization were to take place in the GDR there would be a repetition of "the tragedy of the Praque Spring." Havemann furthermore took the view that the ideas of Eurocommunism would have a favorable influence on the development of political conditions in the GDR. However, "the absence of democracy, the suppression of all opposition, criticism and the court sentences imposed on many well-meaning people" in the GDR makes things difficult for the Eurocommunist parties and very easy for the reactionary anticommunists. Anyone acquainted with conditions in the GDR knows that it will not be easy "to overcome all this and take the decisive steps toward democracy," Havemann said.

A German translation of the interview has been placed at DPA's disposal by members of the "Bahro Committee" in Berlin.

OPENING OF GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION REPORTED

LD281112 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber started its Ninth Session in Berlin this morning. The agenda includes bills of law on the friendship treaties with the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique. The two documents were introduced by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The deputies are also to discuss a treaty with the Bulgarian People's Republic about legal procedure in civil, family and penal matters as well as the final budget account for 1978. [passage indistinct]

CULTURAL LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING; HONECKER SPEAKS

Background on Meeting

AU271149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Report on Berlin meeting between SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker with GDR cultural workers and artists on 22 June 1979]

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--On Friday, 22 June, a meeting was held at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin, to which Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, had invited the Presidium of the GDR Cultural League and the chairmen of the Artists Association and of the GDR Academy of Arts. The meeting was also attended by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, and Ursula Ragwitz, head of the SED Central Committee Culture Department. "The talk reflected the firm trustful relationship and the unshakable alliance between the party and the members of the artistic and scientific intelligentsia."

After Erich Honecker cordially greeted the participants, the honest and constructive roundtable talk was opened by Prof Dr Hans Pischner, chairman of the GDR Cultural League, who in his report on the league's work stressed that it fully agreed with the cultural policy of the party and government. On behalf of the league he awarded Erich Honecker the Golden Johannes R. Becher Medal. Erich Honecker cordially thanked him for the honor and gave an extensive outline of fundamental questions of the party's cultural policy.

In the subsequent creative discussion, writer Helmut Sakowski, vice chairman of the Cultural League, said that there was still enough material for heroic epics to be found at the present time. Prof Willi Sitte, chairman of the Figurative Artists Association, stressed the strong public response to the artistic shaping of key problems in socialist society; Konrad Wolf, chairman of the Theater Workers Association, declared that there can be no socialism without constantly revived antifascism; Hermann Kant, chairman of the GDR Writers Association, thanked Erich Honecker for his outline of the consistent policy of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses and stressed the Writers Association's loyalty to the party line.

"In his concluding remarks Erich Honecker said it was extraordinarily good that problems were depicted as they actually existed. The cultural league's report and the discussion have shown how life in the GDR has developed in order to implement what generations of the workers class, led by their revolutionary party, have fought for over decades, he said."

Honecker Address

AU261500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 June 1979 pp 3,4 AU

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, delivered at a 22 June meeting in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin, attended by the Presidium of the GDR Cultural League, the presidents of the artists leagues and the GDR Academy of Arts]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades: I wish to thank most cordially the president of the GDR Cultural League, our friend and comrade Prof Dr Hans Pischner, for his words on the activity of the Cultural League in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary. It shows that the Cultural League, in keeping with its revolutionary tradition, is cooperating actively in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. [paragraph continues]

In a circumspect and successful way it undertakes to promote the creative initiative of the working people, to acquaint the broadest strata of the people with the variety of socialist culture, to include them even more comprehensively than hitherto in the continuous renewal of our social life in the spirit of the GDR's socialist development.

In it we see a valuable contribution to the implementation of decisions taken by us at the ninth party congress for further shaping the developed socialist society and of the program drawn up by it for safeguarding full employment, prosperity, growth and stability. For all this I wish to express cordial thanks to you, dear friends, to the president, the Presidium and the members of the Cultural League, since its founding on 3 July 1945, has made a great contribution to the development of the intellectual and cultural life of our republic and the awareness of its citizens. It was founded by Johannes R. Becher on behalf of the workers class party to unite all humanistically and democratically oriented cultural workers and to win them over to cooperation in the democratic renewal of culture. He who has experienced and shaped those times knows that the task before us was to create all prerequisites for banning the evil fascist spirit once and for all from the life of our people. More than 50 million dead from the Second World War, among them a tremendous number of women and children, constitute an urgent exhortation and obligation. We had to destroy racism, revanchism, militarism and nationalism, root and branch, to overcome anticommunism and anti-Sovietism for all time.

We can say that the Cultural League in fulfilling that task was always at the forefront. From the liberation of our people by the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition up to the present, it proved itself time and again an inspiring force for renewal of the intellectual and cultural life of our people. Its deeply humanistic cause enabled the league, from the very beginning, to furnish a significant contribution to the democratic renewal of society, to the dissemination of the lofty ideas of peace and friendship among peoples, to unwavering friendship with the Soviet Union. Its activity was also very fruitful in winning the intelligentsia over to active participation in the building of a new life, which had become possible by the establishment of the workers and peasants force and elimination of exploitation of man by man.

Under our party's guidance, the members and officials of the Cultural League worked indefatigably and passionately for the development of a rich, interesting and varied intellectual and cultural life in many cities and villages of our country. The Cultural League has grown into an influential mass organization of culturally active and interested citizens and holds a respected place in the social life of our republic. The participation of numerous citizens in the many activities of the Cultural League, and last but not least, the fact that the number of its deputies in local assemblies has risen by more than one third in the local government elections of 20 May 1979, bears testimony to that. Thus the Cultural League participates directly in the further development of socialist democracy and the continuous strengthening of our GDR.

The firm alliance of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and all working people is an inalienable component of our party and government policy and is part of the nature and practice of our state. The GDR Cultural League, which has its origins in the Cultural League for Germany's democratic renewal takes a large share in the implementation of that policy. Thanks to the strength of the alliance it became possible to change our people's existence in the spirit of socialism, humanism, peace and human dignity in a fundamental way. Resurrected from the ruins and facing the future, our republic has braved all tribulations of the times, and the alliance between the workers class and the intelligentsia has stood its test as a strong weapon in the struggle with those who, on the other side of the barricade, nourish the illusion of being able to turn back the clock of history.

On the GDR's path through three decades, in the building of socialism the Cultural League has always been a faithful ally of our party, the workers class, the peasants and the other working people of our country. It plays a great role in our society and cooperates constructively in solving the common tasks facing us in the further shaping of the GDR socialist society. I am especially happy to say that today, because I had the honor at the beginning of the fifties to be a member of the then Presidential Council of the Cultural League in my capacity as FDJ chairman.

I then had manifold contacts in my daily work with persons who have furnished an outstanding contribution to the social and cultural development of our country, like Johannes R. Becher, Bertolt Brecht, Erich Weinert, Martin Andersen-Nexoe, Pablo Neruda, Otto Nagel, Wolfgang Langhoff, Friedrich Wolf, Hans Marchwitza, Anna Seghers, Ludwig Renn, Hedda Zinner, Bodo Uhse, Wieland Herzfelde, Hanns Eisler, Eduard von Winterstein, Gustav von Wangenheim, Michael Tschesno-Hell, Paul Dessau, Kuba and many others. I do not want to omit those who participated in the different congresses of young artists and who are now the older generation in the GDR artists leagues.

Dear friends and comrades, it is with pleasure that we may state in our 30th year of existence that the GDR is forever linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. It is a flourishing socialist state in which the people live in freedom and culture can develop as never before on German soil. This ranges from the working culture in the industrial enterprises and the agricultural producer cooperatives to the changes in the life of the people in the residential areas.

The establishment of the workers and peasants power, the founding of the GDR on 7 October 1949 actually proved to be a turning point in German and European history. During these 30 years our people have accomplished great achievements. The rise was steep, often laborious and not without sacrifice, but the efforts were worthwhile. Nobody can ignore the fact that the GDR today is among the ten leading industrial nations of the world. I would like to illustrate this by two figures. In 1949, our national income was M22 billion. In 1978 it was M161 billion. Figures may mean much or little. In this case they are evidence of the increase of the material and cultural standard of living of our people, whose cities and villages, industry and agriculture 30 years ago for the most part still lay in ruins.

The GDR is a component of the community of free peoples which came into being as a result of the Second World War and the postwar development, and in which the life of man, in closest alliance with the Soviet Union, was changed fundamentally for the better through socialism. Socialism not only changed the living conditions of the people in a fundamental way, but also their position in society, in which their interests and needs became the yardstick for the work of millions. It is one of the internationally highly esteemed achievements of our state that the young generation has a secure future and is well equipped for life. All children of our people receive secondary education. The fact that since the GDR's founding more than 1.2 million girls and boys have completed their studies at colleges or universities bears testimony to the creative achievements of our workers and peasants state on German soil.

As opposed to capitalism, in our country social security is not an empty word, but a social reality. Nobody has to fear for his job or his existence. For each youth there is a secure place in occupational training, each one is free to choose a second or third occupation. The uniform socialist education system which ranges from kindergarten to the institutions of adult education enables everyone to make use of his rights and duties and also of the great possibilities to deploy his personality in socialist society--in industry and agriculture, in science and culture, in all fields of our social life.

Thus we can rightly claim of our socialist society where the world-changing ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin become reality, where all the progressive elements of the past are preserved and continued in the present, that it fulfills the vision expressed in Goethe's FAUST: "Here I am a human being, here I can be a human being."

One of the most beautiful testimonies to the fact that our republic is a true homestead of the people, a state with a great future, is undoubtedly the young people's allegiance to their socialist fatherland and their actions for its constant thriving. Only recently more than 700,000 participants in the National Youth Festival, the FDJ federation meeting, impressively confirmed this allegiance in the name of all young builders of socialism in the GDR. They professed their firm affiliation with the SED and demonstrated their willingness to continue to strengthen the GDR in every way and to reliably protect it at all times.

What tremendous changes have occured between the first German youth meeting at Whitsun of 1950 and the FDJ federation meeting at Whitsun 1979. Let us look back. When the first state of workers and peasants was founded on German soil on 7 October 1949, its imperialist enemies and their lackeys predicted a short life for it, as we know. But despite that it has been continuously strengthening since then. In the international arena the letters "GDR" have a nice ring. They stand for peace, solidarity, progress.

The GDR's membership on equal terms in the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as our republic's diplomatic relations with the overwhelming majority of states of the world can be quoted here as examples for many others. Despite all illusionary ideas of revanchist politicians west of our state frontier, the GDR has not only proven its stability, but also its future prospects. All those who still harbor the illusions of 1949 shall take good note of this. It is what our party said that has become reality, not what our enemies were wishing for. It is what our youth advocated at the foundation of our republic during the historic Unter den Linden torch procession that has become reality.

Whoever experienced the moving Whitsun days of that year with their overwhelming political demonstrations and their outstanding cultural and sports events will certainly agree with me that here a youth has grown up which holds the future of our country in firm and safe hands. The National Youth Festival has set the pace for the implementation of our cultural policy. It has convincingly demonstrated the high performance capacity and the ideological power of our socialist ideas, our socialist culture and art.

Dear friends and comrades: With the establishment of our workers and peasant state we united our intellect and our power. For the ideology of the workers class became the determining ideology of the evolving socialist nation. The faith-healers of capitalism cannot change anything in this, no matter how clever their theories may seem.

Advocates of monopoly capital, of the continuation of obsolete social structures are not able to grasp that with the victory of the Red October in the year 1917, with the victory of socialism in the world a new era was ushered in. It is definitely not the era of those whose manipulation of public opinion in the capitalist countries was laid bare in the work of a GDR writer which was published recently under the title "The Trickster".

Since its foundation our party has implemented a cultural policy which fulfills the noble striving of the humanistic and revolutionary pioneers of mankind. It continues the traditions of the Thaelmann Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD], which always regarded questions of the intellectual-cultural life as the central concern in the daily struggle of the workers class, the struggle for political power and the building of the new society.

"The struggle of the proletariat for its economic and political liberation", it was stated in the "GUIDELINES ON THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY" published in 1921, is "at the same time a struggle for the liberation of proletarian thinking and feeling from the obsolete forms of bourgeois attitude and life style as well as for the creation of a higher socialist culture." (Note one: "DIE INTERNATIONALE", 1921, issue 18/19, p 681-82) This proves that the KPD looked upon culture as an active force promoting the workers class struggle and accelerating historical progress, and dedicated special attention to it.

In this sense we communists and not a few antifascists understood our task during the resistance to the Hitler regime, during the struggle for a new, socialist Germany. Out of the liberation from the brown barbarians also emerged a liberation of literature, art and science that would make possible their full dissemination, enrich our people's lives and inspire creativity.

This liberation was not only advocated by the famous cultural workers, who had found their path in the ranks of, or side by side with, the KPD. In this antifascist, humanistic and progressive spirit our party also shaped friendly cooperation with Heinrich and Thomas Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger and many other bourgeois writers and artists.

The striving for the continuous strengthening of this alliance, which in no way excludes differences of opinion and disputes, is a thousandfold proven experience of the international revolutionary workers movement. The exchange of letters between V.I. Lenin and Maxim Gorki remains inspiring to this day and bears testimony to the deep and by no means frictionless friendship between the leader of the revolutionary world proletariat and the founder of socialist-realist literature. A significant part in the strengthening of the alliance with the cultural workers was played by such eminent leaders of the international revolutionary workers movement as Georgi Dimitrov, Antonio Gramsci, Maurice Thorez and many others. This tradition of antifascist struggle will always be maintained by us.

After the Soviet Army had crushed fascism, along with the material transformation of our people's life, we were also able to tackle the great and by no means less difficult task of spiritual renewal. At that time, in 1946, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck outlined with programmatic words the essence of our party's cultural policy.

It was necessary, he said, to create "prerequisites and guarantees" to insure "that the noble ideas of the best representatives of our people, the ideas which we find again among the greatest representatives of all peoples and times, the ideas of genuine, deeply felt militant humaneness and true freedom and democracy, the ideas of understanding among peoples and of social progress, become the predominant powers in our cultural life, and at the same time live forces which shape and orient our entire political and social life." (Note 2--On the Renewal of German Culture; First Central Cultural Meeting of the Communist Party of Germany of 3-5 February 1946. Shorthand Protocol; Berlin 1946; p 9) He said that the objective was to unite the people with culture, and culture with the people.

(Note 3--from the concluding speech of Wilhelm Pieck; Protocol of the Negotiations of the First Cultural Conference of the SED, 5-7 May 1948 in the German State Opera in Berlin, Berlin 1948, pp 271-72)

This has been implemented in our country, and is one of the most impressive successes of revolutionary transformation in the 30 years of the GDR.

Dear friends and comrades: From the decisions of our party new tasks have emanated for the cultural league and great new possibilities for its work. This has been given convincing expression in the fundamental tasks of the Cultural League adopted by its ninth federal congress. At the ninth party congress our party has set the task of constantly raising the material and cultural living standard, further developing science, education and culture, and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

In implementing this policy we have scored substantial successes in the past few years. On the basis of the growing capacity of our national economy the social conditions for millions of working people have tangibly improved, and the conditions for intellectual and cultural life have also essentially widened.

The interest of many working people in culture and art has increased gratifyingly. Naturally we do not overlook that the development of these needs follows a variable and at times contradictory course. It does not occur spontaneously or automatically with the improvement of the material living conditions. Rather, it requires the constant conscious and planned promotion by our party and by all social forces. Through its multifaceted activities the Cultural League contributes toward inducing more and more citizens to actively participate in the intellectual and cultural life in their sphere of activity. In the working communities and friendship circles as well as in the clubs of the intelligentsia they find a field of activity for satisfying their growing intellectual and cultural needs.

Emerging from the ninth party congress are decisions on the upswing of science, education and culture as an organic and firm component part of our party's overall policy aimed at the well-being of the people. What we want is the all-round promotion and support of the striving for a high education, for fruitful scientific findings that help strengthen our socialist society, and for a rich multifaceted culture. This complies with the nature of socialism, for socialism serves the benefit of the people and the full development of man's creative abilties. Socialism is a society of true humanness and of implemented human rights, of the all-round development of socialist personalities and their cultured way of life. Hence material and cultural aspects form an inseparable unity. What we want is culture in all sectors of our society, in all spheres of human activity.

As the socialist revolution continues, the claims on the level and the effectiveness of intellectual and cultural life will further increase. Thus the national economic requirements, primarily socialist rationalization, are linked with growing claims on the quality of socialist working conditions. Here we are not only thinking of the improvement of external factors but we mean the cultured forming of all working conditions. This includes an atmosphere in the working collective where a person can develop and assert his personality. This is also the reason why we always stress the close connection between waging the socialist competition and promoting the intellectual and cultural life in the working collectives.

High claims on our socialist culture result from the higher education level of our working people. As experience shows, this also leads to broader interests in culture and arts. Last but not least essential changes in everyday living habits result from our housing construction program. Since early 1971 about 3.5 million citizens have moved into newly built or modernized apartments. Thus multifarious new relations have ensued among the people, and cultural needs of a new kind are developing. In many residential areas good conditions for this have already been created, but much still remains to be done. As you know, cultural needs at times grow quicker than the material possibilities for their fulfillment. Hence it is also important in the work of all cultural and arts institutions to seek ways of raising their quality and effectiveness.

The GDR Cultural League can make a great contribution to the further characteristic development of the socialist way of life. This applies particularly to its role in preserving, fostering and spreading our cultural heritage, in publicizing our fatherland's history, in preserving monuments and in the protection of nature and of the environment. All these are important and indispensable component parts of life in socialism--inalienable values.

Our cultural heritage, in its full breadth, occupies a firm place in our social life. As we can state with pleasure, contact with history is becoming more and more a genuine need for many citizens, primarily the young people. This is shown by the number of visitors to the museums as well as by the active participation mass movements and in the preservation of valuable monuments, relics and shrines of cultural heritage.

Just now, in preparation of the 30th GDR anniversary, it is of great importance that the citizens of our first socialist worker-peasant state of German soil conceive of themselves as the heirs and continuers of century-old struggles for a life of human dignity. A deep relationship with history strengthens the affinity of the citizens with their socialist fatherland and increases their pride in the achievements of the socialist revolution.

We are the heirs of Marx, Engels, of Lenin of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, of Hegel and Humboldt, of Lessing, Herder, Goethe and Schiller, of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, of every insight our people and mankind have gained into the nature of the world and of man, of what they have created the rich cultural heritage of the revolutionary struggles of the German heritage, stands in the center. This includes at the same time the cultural achievements that have been scored in our republic since the liberation from fascism.

But, as Goethe said: "What you have inherited from your forefathers, you must acquire in order to own it." The heritage lives on only through its live acquisition and continuation. This is why we have done a great deal to this end in the 30-year history of our republic, and will continue to do a great deal for unfolding and spreading the cultural heritage in its relationship with the tasks of the present. When the Goethe Society in Weimar recently held its 66th general assembly many participants still remembered the year 1949. At that time Otto Grotewohl delivered his important "Anvil or Hammer" speech on the occasion of the FDJ Goethe celebration.

A few months later Johannes R. Becher delivered a lecture in Weimar under the symbolic title "The Liberator." In the same year there was the memorable meeting between him and Thomas Mann. A year earlier, the Weimar German National Theater had opened again with a production of both parts of "Faust." From the very beginning our socialist state has proved to be the true homeland of our people's culture.

It was in 1949 when the first president of our worker-peasant state, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, awarded for the first time the GDR national prize to Heinrich Mann, to the producers of the film "Marriage in the Shade," and of the play "Mother Courage," as well as to other personages. And it is certainly no accident that the Berlin ensemble headed by Helene Weigel was founded in the same year and that the Comic Opera under the management of Walter Felsenstein had opened earlier.

Dear friends and comrades; our party's program states that the further shaping of the developed socialist society is a revolutionary process of profound changes. From this result tasks of truly historical dimensions. The building of socialism and the struggle for the preservation of peace require tremendous efforts in all fields, especially the economic field. In the struggle for further implementation of the main task we are seeking to constantly increase the capacity of our national economy, to further raise the quality and effectiveness of labor. The strengthening of our country's capacity is the central issue. Progress in all sectors of life decisively depends on it.

With the ninth party congress decisions our party has also determined its cultural policy on the ground of the necessities with which we must cope in the current phase of social advancement. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the premise that the developed socialist society is characterized by a high level of intellectual culture. Thus we are interested in comprehensively augmenting the wealth of material and intellectual values of socialist culture, and in unfolding a multifaceted stimulating cultural life.

We attach special importance to promoting our literature and arts. Here our encouragement to create works that are close to reality, close to the people and party-minded, to positively depict what is great and beautiful in our era, as well as the contradictions and conflicts, to make use of a wide range and a great variety of subjects and ways of expression has born good fruit. At the same time, however, it has been confirmed that artistic creation in socialism and for socialism is taking place not at some remote distance from the ideological struggle between the two big social systems of our era but right in the middle of it.

In this field, as you know, the struggle has exacerbated. This was last but not least a result of the attempts of capitalist mass media to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and to poison the atmosphere with a massively intensified baiting of the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. And they frequently even have the cheek to refer to the Helsinki Final Act, which says the very opposite and which was signed for the very purpose of serving the cause of peace, of detente, of cooperation and the good-neighborly relations of the peoples.

When we consider the works of art created since the eighth party congress, we note that many of these display precisely that awareness of responsibility to the people to which every serious artist feels an obligation and without which he must ultimately forgo the satisfactory feeling of being needed. Nothing else can be seen in these works but a confirmation of the correctness of our cultural policy road. This road is aimed at a rich intellectual cultural life with a high degree of ideological effectiveness, a life to which literature and the arts are making their specific contribution.

Consolidation of Power Remains the Decisive Feature

We have always attached the greatest value to arousing and deepening the understanding of cultural workers for the concrete conditions of our struggle and for the new tasks of our social development. Conflicts of opinion could not fail to come and at certain times individual writers and artists did not tread the road at our side. But such temporary phenomena or even mistakes were not the essential feature. It is the continuous consolidation of the worker-peasant power and its defense against the enemies west of our state border that has been, still is and remains the decisive feature. This constitutes the basis for the further development of the material and cultural prosperity of our people. The road onwards is not free of conflicts. It is not otherwise even in the best families. Vis-a-vis the cultural workers, our party lets itself be guided by its basic principles--respect for man, comradely cooperation shaped by principledness and patience and understanding of the complexity of artistic creative processes.

As was decided by the ninth party congress, we shall always endorse the special promotion of socialist-realistic literature and art. Party-mindedness, affinity with the people and a high content of socialist ideas are its inalienable basic principles, but we naturally know that not all the writers and artists are Marxists-Leninists. Even the position of socialist realism must be conquered over and over again with each new work of art. There is room in the artistic life of our socialist society for every writer and artist who is bound by his work to peace, to humanism, democracy, anti-imperialist solidarity and to real socialism. This was convincingly expressed last but not least at the eight GDR art exhibitions and will also remain so in the future.

To Cooperate With Artistic Mastery in the Fashioning of Communist Ideals

Over the past few weeks I have received numerous letters from writers and artists who declare their will to actively cooperate. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to cordially thank all cultural workers for their multifaceted performances in the interest of our socialist society and its well-being. It is by word and action that the writers and artists of our republic are proving in their vast majority to be firm allies of the workers class and of our Marxist-Leninist Party.

We are pleased with this relationship of trust that has increasingly developed in the joint struggle for developing the socialist society, and for securing peace. We want to and shall do everything possible to advance even farther along that road.

Dear friends and comrades, when I stated at one time that if one proceeds from the solid positions of socialism, in my opinion there must be no taboos in the field of the arts and literature and if I added to this that this involves questions involving both the fashioning of the content and of style, briefly whatever is termed artistic mastery, then I can only reaffirm this today. We aim at an art literature that is able to orient people even more actively toward the future by means of a profound comprehension of the present, to help even more strongly in the fashioning of communist ideals and to find out what must be done for their implementation. Such art and literature breathed the grandeur of our cause, the grandeur of the achievements accomplished for it as well as of the human values derived from this. This literature and art enriches thoughts and feelings and is just as vivid as is life itself.

The Position Between the Fronts Is That of the Losers

Naturally the main thing is to know where one stands in the political struggles of our time. The GDR Writers Union has placed this with good reason at the center of the report by its president, Comrade Hermann Kant. The class struggle has always involved fighting on two sides of the barricade--here the workers class there the bourgeoisie, here socialism, there capitalism, here the socialist ideology, there the bourgeois one. There is no third thing, standing with one leg on one side and one on the other. No one can keep his balance and, moreover, he who thinks that in such a position one is best able to discover the truth about the revolutionary transformations of our times, the nature of the confrontation between the two great social systems is, to put it mildly, very much mistaken. The place between the class fronts has always been the position of the losers, a position that is as hopeless as it is inglorious, a position against the interests of the people, who is the real patrons of the arts.

Naturally we have never cherished the naive idea in our cultural policy that it would be pursued without conflicts and that imperialism would give up all its attempts to meddle in its own interest, which is hostile to socialism and the GDR. As is well known, experience has proved us right in this respect. I would not like to militate here against those people to whom the road to socialism in our country appears too rocky and to whom the heights are too steep so that in the end they cannot discern the horizon. But one thing is certain: The freedom of the arts under socialism is part of the freedom of the entire people and thus a precious revolutionary achievement. To benefit from this freedom also requires us to protect it against misuse.

In the bosom of the Western mass media, quite a few of which are being nurtured from the funds of local secret services, consolation and encouragement may be found by everybody who is ready to besmirch his socialist state, his fatherland and its allies. This has always been so. It is informative in this context, however, that in the FRG precisely those people who are doing all they can for the preservation of capitalism, eloquently defend everyone who allegedly wishes to improve the real socialism in the GDR.

They cannot cope with the capitalist crisis and its unpleasant concomitant phenomena. Instead--or, to put it more accurately, because--of this they are employing all possible means to obscure the light of rising socialism. But just as in the past this will not change anything in the future of the fact that this light is shining ever more brightly and attractively.

We regard it as an act of the awareness of political responsibility of the artists as citizens, as comrades in arms with the workers class and of all working people, as fellow strugglers of our party, that they speak up in their clear word in their unions about the basic problems of our struggle today. Because by doing so their artistic activity will be able to even more successfully stand the test in solving those tasks with which the fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR is confronting us. The effectiveness of literature and the arts is all the greater the more closely the writer and artist is linked with the people and the better he knows how to present in his works the problems of growth of the socialist society and the conflicts and contradictions which we must solve in order to advance in a manner which is partyminded and artistically convincing. An art that is serious about its function as a discoverer and coshaper of our new reality needs this close and vivid affinity of the writers and artists with the people's life.

Viewed from the narrow angle of a quiet observer it is rarely possible to acquire insights and knowledge with which it is possible to move the masses. This is an old experience.

High Demands on Our Literature and Art Criticism

He who wants to tackle socially significant themes and subjects needs a firm stand in the midst of the peoples life, a clear stand in the struggles of our times. We shall always show understanding for the creative quest for new themes, contents and modes of expression. Certain things may appear to be novel, surprising or even idiosyncratic. What is even more necessary therefore, it that our literary and art criticism should be of a high standard and should clearly point out the progress in artistic creation but should not gloss over the weaknesses or mistakes of individual works of art either. Naturally all this requires a high degree of political responsibility, on the part of the artists themselves, of the institutions that are propagating the arts and of the appropriate state leaders.

Looking back on 30 years of GDR history, we have every reason to note that the socialist German national culture is developing successfully. It is being shaped by the the aims and ideals of the revolutionary workers class and is a culture of the entire people. It is rooted in the progressive traditions of the culture of our people and of the entire mankind. It is most closely linked with the cultures of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states. And it is open for all the valuable cultural achievements throughout the entire world. Cultural workers in capitalist countries, in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the United States and in many other countries are pointing out with good reason that in the GDR far more books from their countries are being published and far more films are being shown then vice versa. This not only underscores once more our openness to the world but should also confirm us in our effort to promote the ideas of peace and understanding among peoples through cultural exchange. It is self-evident that only genuine cultural values must be involved in this.

The Cultural League Can Also in the Future Expect Full Support

Dear friends and comrades, we are convinced that the GDR Culture League will also in the future contribute with its vast possibilities to consolidating the alliance between the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and all working people and to implementing the policy adopted by the ninth party congress.

As an intellectual center of the intelligentsia and a home of the citizens committed to cultural policy it can achieve a great deal for our common objectives.

I would like to wish you, dear friends and comrades, the Presidium and all the members of your organization good health, joy in your work and new successes. I may assure you that the GDR Cultural League can also continue to count on the full support of the party and government in the future.

DAILY REVIEWS POSITION OF CHRISTIANS IN GDR

AU281600 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 23 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Prof Dr of Theological Sciences Gerd Wendelborn: "Testimony by Action"]

[Text] Christians who, together with our nonbelieving citizens, are fashioning the developed socialist society in our republic out of their innermost conviction and with dedication have occasionally been suspected of disavowing their faith. But actually they are convinced Christians who derive this cooperation from the assignment handed down to them by God himself to prove their faith in practice for the benefit of their fellow man, to spread love around themselves, to ward off what is evil and hostile to life and to shape the earth in the spirit of God's creative order. Naturally in doing so they do not always refer to the protracted Christian history and naturally their actions reflect their thoughts to a greater or lesser extent. But wherever they consciously refer to the past of the Christian Church they are looking back on the multifaceted progressive traditions of Christianity, which they, however, are not merely preserving but further developing in their thoughts in keeping with the present historic conditions, and thus they are, as it were, bringing them up to the level of our times.

It is absolutely legitimate for us to reject certain lines of tradition or to look at them rather critically while we consciously accept others. It is part and parcel of the ethos of a Christian to make a conscious differentiation between truth and lies. The Christian faith is unthinkable without such a constant conscious decision. Our Lord has instructed us to pronounce a clear yes as well as an unmistakable no. It also is an absolute to the point that we apply this critical yardstick to our own history as well. If we want to remain faithful to the Lord we must examine the road of the church over and over again, we must dissociate ourselves from what has become outdated and outmoded and leads to confusion and we must let ourselves be liberated in order to proceed to newly tested lands and thus to the future. We must do this without hesitation or timidity, because the resurrected one is always treading this path ahead of us and because he has taken from us for ever the solicitude for the power and influence of the church; all we have to do instead is to obey him without artifice or ifs and buts.

The Christian faith is not being corrupt in those places where believers are ready, unprejediced to come out for happiness and well-being, together with those of a different spiritual origin. The Christian faith is being practiced in such places; this is where being ready for others is being transmitted from theory into practice. The Christian faith is being corrupted in those places where believers self-righteously and egotistically, or because of a false fear for their identity, isolate themselves from others; the church has always been betrayed in church history whenever it tried to participate in the power instead of daring to accede to the promise of Jesus that it is selfless service that is typical of his disciples.

There certainly does not exist any apparent congruence between rightist theology and the rightist political attitude of a Christian. Nor shall we accept any theological statements by Christian champions of peace, social justice and progress without examination; we will carefully weigh them. [paragraph continues]

And yet these two things do not exist side by side without a proper relationship. The reactionary policy of Christians was often based on the fear that the church could only survive in those places where the existing social structures guaranteed its power and influence. It is not a weak but a strong and conscious faith that is necessary if one wants to let oneself in on the socially new features as a Christian: What is necessary is to take seriously God's promise that the future of the church will be taken care of precisely if it does not remain twisted and obsessed with itself, but encourages its members to devote themselves to the happiness and well-being of their fellowman because the cause of God, if it is correctly understood, cannot be separated from that of man. Christians, for example, who, faced with the chauvinist ecstacy of the Wilhelminian era which reached a horrible climax during World War I, warned that the ethos of a peaceful living together on equal terms must also apply to relations between states that were far ahead of the official church attitude of those times, not only politically but also spiritually. And those men of the church who in the Weimar Republic decided after long soul-searching to thoroughly discard the old and rotten things and to be up to the requirements of history of the time and to unreservedly rebuff the naked aspirations of violence of emerging fascism let themselves be contritely guided by God to change their ways, spoke with the power of prophecy and correctly interpreted the signs of the times.

The right profession of faith does not exhaust itself with the reproduction of age-old dogmatic formulas. It is not a formal process but one that is involved and claims the entire man. The right profession of faith conclusively affects a person's own present and has a liberating, encouraging and inspiring effect. Nor is it ever the mere concern of the mouth. Just as the divine service in the world's daily life cannot be separated from the Sunday gathering of the congregation, but constitutes a logical continuation of this gathering, genuine Christian activity in the daily trials of life constitutes a testimony that is lived and is very eloquent. It is this testimony we are concerned about when devoting our entire existence to the cause of peace, progress and social justice.

CIVIL DEFENSE INSTITUTE RECEIVES COLLEGE STATUS

AU281130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Beeskow: "Civil Defense Institute Received College Status: Festive Event at the Teaching Institution: Appointment of Officers"]

[Summary] "The GDR Civil Defense Institute in Beeskow was granted the status of a college-type teaching institution in a festive ceremony on Saturday [23 June]." In an order, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, praised the past activities of the institution and expressed the conviction that the faculty and cadet officers will continue to contribute to the reliable protection of the worker-peasant state.

Lt Gen Fritz Peter, head of the GDR civil defense, who presented the award stated: "The institute has been assigned the honorable and binding task of training civil defense officers to be college cadres and of conducting the training and advanced training of leading cadres of the state, economy and social organizations and of honorary cadres from leading organs and alert forces to a high standards." Stipulating such tasks reflects the solicitude of the party-state leadership for the constant safeguarding of the defense capability of the socialist state and for protecting it from catastrophes, and particularly for the protection of the population and national economy."

During the subsequent festive ceremony graduates of the institute were appointed to their first officer's rank. The young lieutenants pledged to reliably protect the socialist fatherland.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 28 JUNE

LD291040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our country and Burma can cooperate in the pharmaceutical industry and in the exploration of natural wealth. This was noted, among other things, at the Budapest negotiations carried out with the Burmese Foreign Minister, Myint Maung, who was invited by his Hungarian colleague, Frigyes Puja, for an official visit. The Burmese foreign minister has concluded his talks and left Hungary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SWAPO'S NUJOMA

Press Conference 25 June

AU271425 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["L. Z." report on 25 June Budpaest press briefing by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma]

[Text] The president of SWAPO met with representatives of the press Monday afternoon. In his preamble, he reviewed the history of the liberation organization and then analyzed the present conditions of the struggle for independence.

"Our goal is to end the South African occupation and the exploitation of the people of Namibia. We are struggling to create a free and independent country, where everyone can live happily irrespective of the color of his skin," said Sam Nujoma. "Namibia possesses important mineral assets, which have been usurped by the international monopolies and South African capital, which are keeping the people of Namibia under the yoke of the most dismal racial oppression. In collusion with the South African racist regime, the great Western powers are scheming to uphold their interests and the sources of their profits. This was the purpose of the recent election farce staged with the exclusion of the liberation organization. This election is regarded as completely illegal by SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and also, for instance, by the United Nations." Answering a question by a NEPSZABADSAG reporter, Sam Nujoma noted that the downfall of former South African President Vorster, who was involved in a scandal over bribery, does not change Pretoria's policy on Namibia in the least. It is backed, as before, by monopolies, and this enables the present Pretoria leadership to oppose a just settlement in Namibia. The South African oppressors have proclaimed a state of emergency and arrested several SWAPO activists and leaders recently. However, this does not diminish the momentum of the struggle for liberation, because more and more new fighters are taking the place of those languishing in prison. "We are waging a popular war and we will continue our armed struggle, which has been forced upon us by the occupiers, until we achieve our complete independence," stressed the president of SWAPO.

At the discussion, Sam Numoja expressed his great appreciation for the support of the socialist countries, including our country, for the just struggle of the Namibian people.

Visit Ends 28 June

LD290843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, has left Budapest. The delegation was led by Sam Nujoma, president.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 26 JUNE

AU282115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[MTI report on 26 June meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly: "The Work of Experts Is Manifest in the Results; The National Assembly's Agricultural Committee Has Held a Session"]

[Excerpt] Are there too many agricultural experts or less than necessary? This much debated issue and tasks of training and education were discussed at the Tuesday meeting of the National Assembly's Agricultural Committee in the parliament. Lajos Denes, deputy minister of agricultural and food, reviewed the results of a survey made last January under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the branch's endowment with experts.

Some 246,000 skilled workers and 40,087 people with vocational secondary school qualifications, 15,637 with college qualifications and 17,147 with university qualifications are employed at the producer cooperatives, state farms and forestry enterprises and in the food industry. The ministry's evaluation shows that intellectual assets are badly managed in several places, which is borne out, among other things, by the fact that only 17.4 percent of the university graduates profit by their knowledge in higher leading positions.

Drawing conclusions from numerous practical experiences, the deputies endeavored to ascertain the reasons for the placement, employment and migration of--to be sure--considerably large numbers of agricultural experts. Several of them regard an improvement of working conditions, conditions of village life and terms of income as the key to a solution.

Helping the 700 producer cooperatives with adverse endowments, which are up against a shortage of experts, deserves particular attention.

The debate boiled down to the conclusion that, despite the tense problems of a few areas, considering the branch's standard of development, the position of its endowment with experts is definitely good. The work of young experts launched on their way in unusually high numbers, in the service of the socialist reorganization of agriculture, in the fifties has produced good results in the rapid development of the branch and in its successes, which stand up commendably even to international comparisons. Thus, the intellectual "investment" has paid good dividends in agriculture, and long-term plans of training, education and extension training deserve appropriate support in keeping with this.

BRIEFS

PARTY WORKER DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Dr Istvan Latos, head of a subdepartment of the Central Committee, which studied aspects of party building in Poland between 18 and 23 June at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee has returned home. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 79 p 21 AU]

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH CP OFFICIAL 'LISSONIER

LD282248 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek today received the visiting member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Gaston Plissonier.

The two discussed the deepening of cooperation between the PUWP and the FCP. The cooperation, based on the principle of proletarian solidarity, serves the cause of consolidating the unity of the forces of peace and progress.

It was emphasized that the successful developing relations between Poland and France favour the interests of the two nations and foster the consolidation of the process of detente and peaceful stabilization in Europe, in accord with the principles of the Final Act of the CSCE.

VATICAN RADIO VIEWS PARTY-CHURCH RELATIONS; LONDON OBSERVER REACTS

For Vatican City Radio commentary on the roles of the party and church in Poland see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 19 June West Europe DAILY REPORT. For the London OBSERVER editorial on the Vatican commentary see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 29 June West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Expatriate Paper Scores OBSERVER Reaction

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 18 Jun 79 p 1 WA

[Unattributed article: "Hysteria and Defeatism of the OBSERVER"]

[Text] In yesterday's OBSERVER there appeared an unusually cowardly and outright defeatist lead article entitled, "Criminal Insanity of the Vatican."

According to the OBSERVER report, Radio Vatican broadcast to the Yugoslavs and "to anyone who wanted to listen" that the Vatican does not consider the Communist Party in Poland to be a force leading the Polish nation because it lost the battle for the hearts and minds of the young Poles.

According to the OBSERVER, broadcasting such materials to Eastern Europe "is a criminal act of insanity," because it can cause a third world war. The OBSERVER reminds us that two world wars began in Eastern Europe and claims that--viewing the full control of East Germany and consequently also of Poland as their vital interest--the Soviets will send tanks to Poland.

The West did not react to the intervention of the Soviets in Hungary or in Czechoslovakia, therefore, the Kremlin does not believe that it will intervene now either. If it turns out that it is right--we read--then the Poles will be crushed, and if it is not right, then a world war will crush not only them but the West as well.

When one realizes that all this was probably written on the basis of perhaps even the poorly-received communication of Radio Vatican in the Serbo-Croatian language, the OBSERVER article cannot be described in any other way than hysterical, cowardly defeatism.

Since the opportunity presented itself, the anonymous journalist attacked Radio Free Europe also, hinting that at one time it was apparently calling for an uprising in Hungary.

According to the faint-hearted one, Radio Vatican should avoid imitating Free Europe.

JOINT CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR ON COMPUTERS, EQUIPMENT

LD282216 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 June, PAP--A Polish-Soviet contract on mutual deliveries of computer equipment in 1980 was signed in Moscow today. The value of Polish supplies to the Soviet Union is to amount to 62 million transfer roubles. Poland will deliver computer peripherals.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Soviet Union is to deliver to Poland in 1980 21 million transfer roubles worth of goods. Soviet deliveries will embrace medium-size digital machines (JS 10/25) belonging to the "Riad" system as well as big mathematical machines (JS 10/60) which perform over a million operations per second.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEJM BUDGET, PLANNING SESSION

Reading of Government Report

LD290549 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened an hour ago; it was opened by the speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa. Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski took their places on the State Council benches; members of the cabinet were present.

The main point on the agenda is the reading of a government report on the implementation of National Socio-Economic Plan and budget in 1978. Speaking on behalf of the Economic Plan Budget and Finance Commission, Deputy Roman Malinowski, the rapporteur, said that the government report on the implementation of the National Socio-Economic Plan and state budget for 1978 had been thoroughly analyzed and considered by Sejm commissions and also by inter-commission teams of deputies. In the light of government reports and findings of Sejm commissions, it is possible to state, he said, that thanks to the effort of working people and measures taken by the government it has been possible to carry out the basic aims of the plan and budget and to make further progress in Poland's socioeconomic development.

Approval of Budget, Defense Bills

LD290548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has concluded debates. The houses unanimously approved the government report on the implementation of the National Socio-Economic Plan last year and the budget. The Sejm adopted a resolution approving the government's report on last year's performance.

Next, the Sejm examined the report by the Sejm Commission for National Defense, and the Legislative Commission, on the government draft on changing the bill on the general obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic. The draft was presented by Deputy Andrzej Zabinski. The main object of the modernization of the bill, said the deputy, is to improve conditions for strengthening the defense capability of the country, in the internal sphere, and its participation in the Warsaw Treaty, in other words to insure the security of the country as an indispensable factor for its universal peaceful development.

The Sejm approved the bill by vote. At the motion of the Seniors Convention the house approved the resolution concerning closing the spring session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. At 1935 the Sejm concluded debates.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL TALKS WITH SWEDEN--On 20 June Foreign Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek met in Warsaw with Leif Leifland, undersecretary of state in the Swedish Foreign Ministry, to exchange views on current international problems concerning disarmament, detente and security in Europe, the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, and preparations for the Madrid meeting. The sides stressed in particular the great importance of the SALT II treaty for world peace and for further disarmament measures and discussed development of Polish-Swedish relations. Leif Leifland was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEDIA SESSION--On 21 June chief editors and first secretaries of party organizations in mass medias held a session in PZPR Central Committee headquarters to discuss current tasks of mass media. Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, who chaired the session, drew attention to the key problems that should be tackled by mass media in the 35th year of People's Poland and on the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland. He also devoted much attention to the media tasks in connection with the coming eighth party congress. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

RZESZOW VOIVODE APPOINTED--Tadeusz Materka, formerly vice voivode of Piotrkow, has been appointed voivode of Rzeszow in place of Boleslaw Rek, who has been recalled from this post because of ill health. Tadeusz Materka is a member of the ZSL. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

PRC PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER VISITS, CONDUCTS TALK

AU281915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/6/1979--Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Bucharest on June 28 at head of a delegation, for an official visit to Romania.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by George Homostean, Romanian minister of internal affairs.

Tien Ching-feng, charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest was present.

The same day, the two ministers conducted talks in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION VISIT

AU281916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1979--Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of war and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, together with the military delegation accompanying him, visited military schools of the Romanian Army as well as economic units and tourist spots in Prahova, Brasov and Arges counties. The delegation on the second day of their Romanian visit also laid a wreath at the heroes' memorial of Romania.

TROFIN, AVRAM CONDUCT TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

AU281914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1979--A government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, led by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, arrived in Bucharest, on June 28, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The guests were welcomed by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, and by other officials.

A working meeting took place the same morning between Virgil Trofin and Ivan Stambolic.

They analyzed problems related to the way how the cooperation and collaboration ventures between Romania and Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia respectively, are being fulfilled, and stressed the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito in the continuous amplification of the relations of close friendship between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples.

Special attention was paid to the possibilities of enlarging and diversifying the trade exchanges and of intensifying the collaboration and cooperation in various branches of production and the resolve was expressed to further develop the bilateral economic relations.

The same day, the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia had an interview with Ion Avram, minister of machine-building. Likewise, the guests visited the Bucharest heavy-machine enterprise, new residential districts and the arts museum of Romania.

REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN FINANCE MINISTER VISIT

28 June Arrival

AU281917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/6/1979--Joshua Machila Lumina, minister of finance and technical cooperation of Zambia, arrived in Bucharest on June 28 for a visit to Romania. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni International Airport by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Meeting With Burtica

AU281918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1979--The talks between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Joshua Machila Lumina, Zambian minister of finance and technical cooperation, began in Bucharest on June 28.

They analysed the modalities of practical application in the field of economic relations of the understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda, and established at the same time fresh measures leading to the development of Romanian-Zambian collaboration and cooperation in various sectors of mutual interest.

VOITEC RECEIVES ALGERIAN JUSTICE MINISTER, CONVENTION SIGNED

AU281334 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the Algerian Ministry of Justice led by Minister of Justice Lahcene Soufi, which is visiting our country.

The guest asked that greetings and best wishes for good health and happiness be extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the secretary general of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Col Chadli Bendjedid, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Stefan Voitec conveyed wishes for health and personal happiness to Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes to the friendly Algerian people.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed aspects of the all-round relations between the two countries and peoples. They stressed that there are opportunities for expanding and diversifying cooperation between Romania and Algeria in various fields of activity.

A convention on legal assistance regarding civil, familial and penal matters was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The convention was signed by the ministers of justice of the two countries, Constantin Statescu and Lehcence Soufi.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MACHEL ON MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL DAY

AU251447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 25 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/6/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, on the national day of his country, addressing him warmest congratulations and wishes of good health and happiness as well as ever bigger successes to the FRELIMO and the Mozambican people in consolidating the national independence and in building socialism.

I am convinced--the telegram reads--that the translation into life of the highly important documents signed during the visit of the agreements we reached will help developing and diversifying ever more broadly the Romanian-Mozambican relations of friendship and militant solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the FRELIMO since the Mozambican people's national liberation fight, in accordance with the interest of our peoples, of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for peace, national independence, international collaboration and understanding.

CEAUSESCU GREETS MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Congratulations message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the latter's national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Antananarivo.

On the national day we extend warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness and success on the road of the independent socioeconomic development of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

I want to express the conviction that the relations established between Romania and Madagascar will continuously diversify in the spirit of our talks in Bucharest and to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of establishing a new international economic order and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FLOODED AREAS, LANDSLIDE SITE 24 JUNE

AU241734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/6/1979--On June 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu inspected zones of the country afflicted by persistent heavy rains lately.

From Bucharest, the presidential helicopter flew up the Dimbovita, an area sown to cereals and other crops where water is still bogging. Though the Dimbovita is swollen, the water did not overflow its banks. Everywhere flood walls are being consolidated. Ditches are being dug to allow the water which the soil no longer absorbs to flow. Likewise, all forces are concentrated on harvesting the crops--especially barley.

After a careful survey of the situation created in the Dimbovita Basin in the last few days, the helicopter landed on the fields of the fruit growing research station at Voinesti, Dimbovita County. Frequent heavy rains have caused in the perimetre of the Malu Ou Flori Commune nearby a landslide which, unless action is taken, threatens to block the riverbed.

On the spot, President Nicolae Ceausescu is told by the minister of national defence, Ion Coman, and the minister of mining, oil and geology, Vasile Patilinet, by military and civilian experts, of the first steps taken to prevent the large clay and rock mass from advancing to the riverbed.

Appreciative of the prompt action taken to prevent a critical situation, the Romanian head of state outlined several measures to be taken so that the sliding hillock should be consolidated. Indications were also given for work to start immediately to deviate the highway along the bank of the Dimvobita, to avoid any disruption of traffic.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also indicated that the experts, the party and state bodies should undertake a survey on the consolidation operations required in that sub-Carpathian area to prevent future landslides.

On behalf of the whole commune, the mayor of the Malu Cu Flori deeply thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for his visit--an expression of the permanent care for the people, of his steadfast concern to make their living and working conditions ever better, free from worries. He assured the R.C.P. and Romanian state leader that the residents of the commune, even though not directly affected by the landslide, would make their full contribution to the operations. Likewise, the minister of national defence, Ion Coman, told the supreme commander of the Romanian Army that the military units taking part in the consolidation and restoration to normal traffic of the segment affected that they would do their duty as they [words indistinct].

Back to the Voinesti Fruit Growing Research Station, President Nicolae Ceausescu went through the pear and apple tree orchards of this known fruit farm. The trees, well tended, are bringing fruit and tell of a good production.

On its way to Bucharest, the presidential helicopter flew over the plain extending between the Dimbovita and Arges Rivers, over the Cimpulung, Curtea de Arges, Pitesti Zones where massive rain has also fallen these days. The waterpower engineering works on the arges in recent years proved efficient the lakes and dams on the river being decisive in the stabilization of its course.

NEW COAL BASIN OPENED FOR EXPLOITATION

AU161934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1979--A new coal basin was opened in the west of Vilcea County, Romania. To begin with, it will produce 160,000 tons of coal, and in the ensuing years the quantity of hewed coal will considerably increase, following the opening of other mines, too.

Romania earmarks to this important industrial compartment substantial investment funds meant for the expansion of mechanization, the introduction of modern technique, the opening of new basin and the development of the existing mines. It has promoted an utmost development of coal production in a period when in many industrial countries the coal extraction was not growing or was even dropping.

The development of Romanian coal production has been and keeps being speedier than the industry as a whole. Following the introduction of the mechanized complexes, for instance, the quantity of hewed coal in the Jiu Valley doubled.

Likewise, the degree of mechanized coal cutting and loading is 25 times bigger there than in 1965. As a whole, the mechanized coal cutting and loading in long-line faces went up from 43.8 percent in 1976 to 47.8 percent last year. The degree of mechanized loading of the coal and [words indistinct] advance rose in the relevant period from 46.1 percent to 55.1 percent.

The great efforts deployed by the Romanian state in this compartment are illustrated by the year-by-year growth of the production of hewed coal. In 1978, some 30 million tons net coal were hewed. The continuous growth of the quantity of hewed coal is determined both by the impetuous development of Romanian iron-and-steel industry and the importance of this raw material in the country's energy balance.

In 1979, for instance, the thermo-power stations working on coal are expected to generate over 60 percent more electric power.

The Oltenia Mining Combine, which hews lignite in open-cut mines, with modern equipment, supplies three of the largest thermo-power stations of the country: Rogojelu, Isalnita, Turceni. The participation of coal in the electric power generation will amount to some 45 percent by 1980, as to 28 percent in 1975.

The share of the internal resources in meeting the demands for coal of the Romanian economy has considerably risen.

However, the quantity of hewed coal is still not enough and so import is still resorted to, especially for coking coal.

SUCCESSES OF GERMAN WRITERS IN BANAT REGION DISCUSSED

AU161420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucherest AGERPRES 16/6/1979--We can assert that never has the cultural-artistic life of the population of German nationality in Romania been so rich like in these last years, which fills us with satisfaction and gives us the feeling of the accomplished duty, writes Nicolaus Berwanger in the latest issue of Romanian magazine "CONTEMPORANUL".

Nicholaus Berwanger is a noted German-language writer of Romania, chief-editor of the "BANATER ZEITUNG" newspaper in Timosoara.

Referring to his native places (as is known, the population of German nationality settled down over the ages also in other zones of the country, in Transylvania), the author goes on: In the countries of West Romania-Timis, Arad, Caras-Severin for instance, the literary production has recorded substantial thriving in the last ten years.

After the bulky volume of survey on the history of culture in the Banat, authored by known Timisoara writer Franz Liebhard, the book "Banat Miscellanea", distinguished with the special prize of the Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania, numerous other prosewritings were put out, outstanding among them being the novel "A Countryside Lad" by Ludwig Schwarz (who was conferred the prize for literature of the writers' association of Timisoara).

The German-language authors of Timisoara appeared in almost all anthologies of prose and poetry, and the German state theatre there, which has been carrying on activity since more than 25 years, performed in five years as many drama works by Timisoara writers.

After Hans Kehrer's "Bread of the Fools", deeply analyzing the political realities of the Banat of three-and-a half decades ago, was well received and distinguished with the prize of the Writers' Union (a play which was in fact also translated and cast over the Romanian radio stations), the same author wrote "Master Jacob and His Sons", after the novel with the same title by Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn. In turn, Ludwig Schwarz' play "Matthias Thill", a peasant drama presenting a significative moment of the peasants' struggle in a commune of the Banat against exploitation, was followed with keen interest by the onlookers. Of other successes of the Banat writers, we mention those of Horst Samson, who made his debut recently with a volume of poems, and was a laureate of the first edition of the national festive "Song to Romanian".

An important place is held also by translations from Romanian into German and from German into Romanian. This activity contributes to making better known and understood the production of the Romanian and German writers. Erika Scharf, Erwin Lessl, Anton Palfi and others distinguished themselves in this activity.

The "Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn" literary circle under the writers' association of Timisoara, the author of the article goes on, carries on activity in fortnightly meetings, turning into a centre of German literary activity of the Banat and rallying the talents of various generations. They debated in a critical, high-principled spirit almost all literary production, and the literary bees organized in this frame turned into genuine workshops of creation participated in equally by German, Romanian, Magyar and Serbian writers of the Banat.

An important step was also recorded in the fructification of the literary legacy. A book was put out about the militant writer Johann Nepomuk Preyer, a participant in the 1848 revolution. Monographs were devoted to worker-writer Nikolaus Schmidt of Arad, and to Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn (of whose production, printed have been the "Lenau" triology and "The Little Swab" in Romanian version).

European personality, Guttenbrunn was celebrated on his 125th birth anniversary, when a symposium was arranged and a first documentary film was produced about his life and oeuvre, and the Kriterion publishing house put out his autobiographic novel "Master Jacob and His Sons".

Besides, the publication of folkloric collections show to our contemporaries other aspects of the spiritual universe of long past generations. For the first time in the over 250 year-long history of the Swabs who live in the west of Romania, Dr Hans Behl published three choices of most valuable folkloric studies.

Great interest was also shown in the monograph of the first German-language cultural magazine issued in Timisoara "VON DER HEIDE", signed by Walter Engel, who devoted a monograph also to another prestigious magaine - "RUMANISCHE REVUE", edited late last century by a group of intellectuals desirous to present to Europe the aspirations of the Romanians in the Banat and Transylvania.

All this entitles us to say that there has never been such a creative effervescence in the German literature in the Banat as today, which gains value also thanks to the productions of such young talents as Richard Wagner, Horst Samson and Helmut Frauendorfer (prize-winners of the CC of the UCY), Franz Schleich, Anton Palfi, Johann Lippet, Willi Totok, Balthasar Waitz and others. Enjoying the same rights and assuming the same responsibilities, the German-language writers and poets mean to voice their thoughts and feelings, to translate into artistic image the beauty of these socialist Romanian items, stresses the author in conclusion.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COMMITTEE ON PRICES--Gheorghe Gaston Marin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, received Leon Agafiyevich Ayvazov, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Prices of the Soviet Union, who is visiting our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged views on setting prices in the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

ROMANIA-FRG HEALTH PROTOCOL--During his official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Antje Huber, minister of youth, family and health, Romanian Health Minister Prof Dr Eugen Proca signed a 2-year cooperation program between the two countries in the area of health. The document envisages exchanges of specialists, information and medical personnel. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 Jun 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 28 JUNE LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Four New Presidium Members

LD281732 Belgrade TNAJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] [No dateline] The LCY Central Committee today elected Dobroslav Culafic, Andrej Marinc, Lazar Mojsov and Hamdija Pozderac as new members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the same time Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic were relieved of the duty of member of the Presidium.

The adoption of this decision, Branko Mikulic said, proceeded from those attitudes of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which stress the need to avoid, whenever possible, the accumulation of several offices, especially government and party ones; and all the members of the recently elected SFRY Presidency, with the exception of one, are at the same time also members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It also proceeded, Mikulic went on, from the need to involve several members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium full time in the realization of the tasks of the Presidium and the Central Committee and give a number of members of the SFRY Presidency more time for work in the Presidency.

Comrade Tito had suggested to the Central Committees that they consider the possibility of freeing individual comrades elected to the SFRY Presidency of the duties of member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of electing other comrades to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In this connection discussions were held in the Central Committees and, with the full approval by Comrades Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Vidoje Zarkovic, it was proposed that they be relieved of the duties of member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These comrades continue to be members of the LCY Central Committee. On the basis of this the following were elected to the LCY Central Committee Presidium: Dobroslav Culafic from the Montenegro League of Communists, Lazar Mojsov from the Macedonian League of Communists and Hamdija Pozderac from the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists. After Edvard Kardelj's death, the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee proposed that Andrej Marinc be elected to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Tito, Mikulic said, agreed with these proposals.

The LCY Central Committee today elected the new members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the basis of Article 81 of the LCY Statute.

Verification of New Composition

LD281706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

["Changes in the Composition of the LCY Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline] In keeping with the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee today verified changes in the composition of the LCY Central Committee.

In keeping with the LCY Statute, the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee elected Dobroslav Culafic as member of the LCY Central Committee to replace Zarko Boskovic, who was relieved of his duties as a member of the LCY Central Committee due to his being elected to the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

The death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj left vacant a post as member of the LCY Central Committee.

The Slovene League of Communists Central Committee elected Sergej Kraigher as member of the LCY Central Committee. The Slovene League of Communists Central Committee also elected Zvone Dragan as a member of the LCY Central Committee to replace Stanko Lepej.

Dragosavac Report

LD281840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the beginning of his report to the LCY Central Committee session today, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, mentioned that the aim of the sixth session of the Central Committee is to assess the way that the ideopolitical standpoints and orientations of the 11th LCY Congress in this sphere are being realized, why and where we are lagging behind in this, and what must further be done in order that these standpoints can be consistently implemented.

The realization of ideopolitical tasks in the sphere of income and income-based relations, Dragosavac said, means for the League of Communists a testing of its capacity for action and its orientation toward the immediate problems of the working class and working people, and toward their tasks in the construction of socialism. How these relations develop, are formed, and are filled with socialist content determines at what rate and in what measure workers and working people in associated labor in basic and other organizations of associated labor will be masters of the conditions, resources, and results of their labor, and factors in total social reproduction.

In this introductory part of the report, it was pointed out that over many years of activity, from constitutional amendments to the adoption of the constitution and the law on associated labor, a difficult but successful path has been traveled in which we have cleared up numerous ideological and essential dilemmas. We have achieved significant results which we do not sometimes stress sufficiently under the pressure of topical problems and in the desire to achieve yet more.

The mastery of associated labor by the acquisition and distribution of income is a long-term process which demands persistent and organized social actions, a great degree of knowledge and perseverence and decisiveness on the part of all organized subjective forces of society. In contradiction to this, we often do not perceive in practice the chronological distance in the realization of individual tasks; sometimes we replace long-term goals with short-term ones, and, consequently, trends are sometimes assessed in a one-sided way, and individual people become disillusioned in certain respects and begin to have doubts about the system and its real possibilities.

Dusan Dragosavac considered that the results achieved after the 11th Congress would certainly have been greater had the League of Communists, trade unions and other organized subjective forces been more efficient in implementing the constitution, the law on associated labor, and new decisions pertaining to the system. He also noted that the Marxist-class essence is still not ideologically and politically fully comprehended everywhere.

In the continuation of the report, a thorough examination was made of problems of economic stabilization--questions of acquisition and distribution of income cannot be regarded in isolation. A series of positive changes was cited:

In many environments there has been a reexamination of investments and they have been brought into accord with the actual disposable resources; a great degree of reality is also perceptible in decisionmaking on allocation of funds to finance joint and general consumption, although the situation is still not satisfactory in this respect. [paragraph continues]

In a large number of organizations of associated labor efforts are being made to promote economic activity and to increase labor productivity. Many other still open questions were not, of course, omitted in this enumeration.

The current medium-term plan sets out tasks for the alteration of the production structure, but these changes are coming about slowly. A certain slowness in agreement-making and contracting is evident, as is inconsistency in implementing that which has been agreed on, weaknesses in investment, slow effectuation of investment placings, and in particular insufficient linking on an income basis between organizations of associated labor on the basis of association of labor and resources. The aggravated problem of economic relations with foreign countries still awaits a solution: In conditions of considerably more favorable sales on the domestic market rather than the foreign market, the interest in exports is diminished, whereas on the other hand, imports are increasing to a degree that is considerably above expectations. This increases the deficit in the balance of payments.

The problems of the economic situation, Dragosavac added, are being aggravated by the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro, the overcoming of which will demand exceptional material and other efforts on the part of our entire society. This year's unfavorable weather conditions, too, will gravely reduce results in agriculture; and unfavorable relations on the world market, in particular the increase in oil prices and the general difficulties connected with further oil imports, will impose new, grave difficulties and problems.

It is known that we have to realize the material and other obligations undertaken with the aim of accelerating the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. All this shows that only by constant and great efforts on the part of all working people to increase labor productivity, to increase income, to conduct economic affairs more efficiently and to conduct themselves in a responsible way can the serious economic problems be more successfully overcome.

The focus of activity of the League of Communists, the Federation of Trade Unions and other socialist subjective forces is now in the basic organizations of associated labor, where income is created and where social activity for the realization of the policy of economic stabilization is developing on a broad front. Considerable attention has been directed toward the establishment of income relations between basic organizations in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor in the economy.

Although we may not be satisfied on the whole with the rate of changes in the sphere of associated labor and income-based linking of basic organizations of associated labor, the results achieved hitherto form an important basis for further activity. Positive practice confirms us in the conviction that we are on the right path, for wherever advances have been made in association of labor and resources, better results are also achieved in economic activity and development, various contradictions are more effectively overcome and economic interests more successfully coordinated, the unity and cohesion of the working class and working people in the labor process is firmer, and initiative and creative force in the workingman as a self-manager find their expression to a greater degree.

Dragosavac went on to observe that labor income is slow in becoming the motive for economic activity by workers in associated labor, and that the social character of incomes is being devalued in some organizations of associated labor. We have rejected the theses of state, group-ownership, and individualistic disposal of income, but in practice this is still being overcome with difficulty.

The basic ideopolitical issue in the elaboration and realization of relations in the sphere of acquisition, allocation and distribution of income is that associated workers in the basic organization of associated labor and in associated labor as a whole should come to a position where they increasingly administer and control income on the bases of the constitution and the law on associated labor. This can be realized by persistent and continuous social action directed toward developing socialist self-managing relations, by association of labor and resources. It is also essential to even more energetically remove everything which hinders this development and hampers working people in associated labor from realizing their self-managing position and solving the tasks of development.

The LCY has at the present moment a double obligation: the optimum organization of basic organizations of associated labor, and particularly the development of socialist content in them, and the realization of pooling of labor and a social reproduction as a whole in the economic and noneconomic sphere. In realizing these tasks, we come across varying conceptions, not only opposition of class enemies, but also sometimes incomprehension by socialist forces, for false dilemmas often occur: opposition to the basic organization of associated labor and to wider pooling of labor and resources.

[Passage indistinct] there are practically no basic organizations of associated labor or noneconomic activities where much could not be done in this area. There is still a lot of idleness, indiscipline, irrational and unplanned consumption of social resources and the like. Labor productivity is, in many environments, far below the cadre, technical and technological possibilities and capacities, and other production potentials are far from being utilized to the full. In this area and on the level of greater utilization of domestic reserves as a whole, considerable opportunities exist for the acquisition of greater income without any greater material investment.

The experience and results achieved hitherto with regard to pooling of labor and resources on the new bases of the law on associated labor are modest, it was assessed in the report. There are, it is true, initiatives, searches for solutions to linking on the basis of realization of joint income, on the basis of joint plans and development programs, taking risks and the distribution of jointly realized income according to the contribution made in creating it. In this connection, Dragosavac said that communists in basic organizations of associated labor must wage an energetic struggle to eliminate subjective weaknesses in their own environments and must constantly search for the most favorable forms of income-linking, not only within the framework of their own work and composite organizations, but also more broadly in reproduction totalities, and must thereby continuously create the most favorable possible conditions for the acquisition of greater income.

Then he added: In the conditions of an as yet insufficient state of development of the delegate system, income-linkage and integration of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and their organs and expert services of self-management interest communities regulate many issues in this area in the place of associated labor. Organs of sociopolitical communities play a great role in the system and policy of pricing. In these conditions, basic organizations of associated labor settle the problems of income and accumulation (?and) not unrarely seek an increase in labor productivity and improve economic activity in intervention by sociopolitical communities rather than in increased production.

All this hampers the optimum conditions of economic activity and acquisition of income for individual industries and groupings on the uniform Yugoslav market. Data show that income per worker moved in the proportion of 1-6.7 between individual branches and groupings of the economy in 1978. It is certain that this was influenced by a series of objective factors leading to unbalanced development.

These differences are not exclusively the result of the functioning of economic policy measures alone, nor of the limitations of certain decisions pertaining to the system, as it is sometimes attempted to show, although we must adopt several very important laws which will round off the economic system. But the socioeconomic position of individual activities shows that it is necessary to make further creative efforts in order to elaborate and perfect economic policy measures and also individual decisions pertaining to the system in order to guarantee to an increasing degree the best possible economic position of basic organizations of associated labor in economic activity and in acquisition of income on the uniform Yugoslav market. However, the essential direction for the solution of these questions lies in income-linkage and integration of organizations of associated labor on the basis of association of labor and resources, joint development plans and programs, settlement of pricing problems and other conditions of economic activity on this basis. The major tasks of the League of Communists lie here in stimulating these processes and in making their full contribution to them by their activity in the system.

Light was also thrown upon the problem of delays in application and elaboration of the principles of free labor exchange. Certain self-managing interest communities sometimes turn into their own sort of administrative centers of economic power. Although there are political standpoints and orientations, it is clear that many communists in self-management interest and state-political communities do not behave in accordance with this, but are often subject to narrow and particularistic interests.

The need was also pointed out for citizens to take part to a greater extent in reconciling joint needs and to invest greater resources in settling their own housing problems.

Availing himself of quotations from the classics of Marxism and of the late Kardelj, Dr Dusan Dragosavac in the final parts of his report gave an integrated insight into the problems of personal income in a socialist self-managing society. In this part of his report he said, inter alia:

Our conception of a self-managing socialist society aims at integrating the work and management functions, at gradually overcoming the contradiction between mental and physical work functions. The starting point for this is the basic organization of associated labor, but also as a part of the entirety of associated labor and society. Production, distribution, and self-management are integral parts of overall social relations. It is accordingly impossible to introduce distribution according to labor in the basic organization of associated labor--although it is the starting point--unless such relations are established at all levels of distribution in society. Bearing this in mind, it is certain that the realization of distribution according to labor must be considered as a process, as a social trend contained in the development of self-managing socialist relations. These relations must be continually promoted.

In this area of overall social activity, too, we have undoubtedly achieved notable results since the adoption of the constitution and the law on associated labor. An assessment of this has already been made at the 11th LCY Congress. We have, above all, succeeded in getting these questions considered in society, particularly among workers, and in initiating a search for a new way for solutions to distribution of resources for personal incomes, which distribution tends in its concrete form toward adoption of the principles of renumeration according to labor and the results of labor. Today, too, very lively activity is in progress in basic and other organizations of associated labor devoted to amending and improving internal regulations, agreements and contracts on distribution of personal incomes. This suggests that workers organized in the League of Communists and trade unions are not satisfied with certain solutions which they had to come to in the 2-year period following the adoption of the law on associated labor.

In the great majority of self-managing organs and structures in associations of associated labor, and also in basic organizations of the League of Communists and Federation of Trade Unions, although crude debates are still held, increasingly great efforts are being made to introduce critical approaches into these debates and to propose concretely elaborated criteria for the basic questions of distribution and remuneration. This activity is particularly in evidence in a considerable number of basic organizations of associated labor involved in direct production, where considerably better results are achieved than in work communities and social activities outside the economy. Nevertheless, on the whole, problems in this area indicate that we are still far from the point where we may be satisfied with the results.

Realization of the policy of economic stability is at the same time linked with the principles of remuneration according to labor and results of labor. The scope for the application of this principle is, in certain work environments, reduced by frequently inadequate and unbalanced conditions of economic activity, particularly in primary distribution, and also by slowness and insufficient organization and determination to make such relations change more rapidly in accordance with the agreed policy.

It may be said that there are also subjective weaknesses to a considerable degree in the area of distribution of resources for personal incomes and in the policy of remuneration. There are many regulations on remuneration in which formal criteria exists. This practice is, as a rule, the more in evidence the more we get further away from direct production. The basic ideopolitical problem lies in the fact that the labor of the worker in material production is not sufficiently highly valued economically and socially even under difficult conditions. In a large number of activities outside material production, personal income is acquired much more easily and is guaranteed and is insufficiently linked with income in the economy. This has the effect of encouraging able workers to leave work in direct production and go into other activities, which weakens the efforts to increase individual and general labor productivity.

Dragosavac concluded this part of his report with the comment that contrary to frequently unjustified great disparities in personal incomes between individuals, branches and groupings within the framework of the same organizations, phenomena of leveling in remuneration are widespread in practice. Among subjective weaknesses in remuneration he included the fact that directives on stimulating innovation and rationalization are frequently insufficiently concretely drawn up in internal regulations or organizations of associated labor.

In the sphere of income relations the tasks of the League of Communists and the federation of trade unions are truly great. We proceed, he said, from the fact that they were established in Comrade Tito's report and final speech at the 11th LCY Congress and in the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress, and also in Comrade Tito's speech at the eighth congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. The tasks set in the draft decisions essentially represent the realization and development in practice of previously established ideopolitical orientations. This concerns strengthening the actions of the League of Communists, the Federation of Trade Unions and other socialist forces toward realizing joint income by participation in joint receipts and income on the basis of association of labor and resources, increase in labor productivity and increase in income, and the effective utilization of social funds of past labor; further breakthroughs and (?practical steps) should be made in acquisition of income on the basis of free labor exchange; the material basis of associated labor must be strengthened; self-managing relations in banks and other financial institutions must be further developed; and the tasks of economic stabilization must be more consistently realized. Particular stress is laid on the tasks in the area of distribution of resources for personal incomes according to labor and the results of labor, in the area of more adequate evaluation of production, expert and creative work, and on this basis, of the overcoming of the phenomenon of leveling.

The League of Communists, trade unions and the SAWP and other subjective socialist forces must be in the focus of action for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations in every basic organization of associated labor, in every environment where working people live and work, and must be more persistent in keeping up with what is new. It is necessary here to eliminate all those weaknesses and omissions which hinder us from proceeding even faster in developing socialist self-managing social relations on the basis of the constitution, the law on associated labor and the standpoint of the 11th LCY Congress.

Efficiency of economic activity--rationality, economy, social discipline and responsibility--association of labor and resources must be the daily and long-term ideopolitical and practical activity of the League of Communists (?on which the success of our work is assessed).

The difficulties and problems involved cannot be an excuse for inactivity in construction of what is new. On the contrary, problems can be successfully overcome by broadening the base of our revolution, by developing self-management and association of labor.

On the basis of today's session, the Central Committee and all leaderships and organizations of the League of Communists, of the trade unions, communists in the Socialist Alliance, delegate assemblies of executive councils self-management interest communities, and chambers of economy must wage a battle to realize and implement the decisions.

The Central Committee must be constantly in contact with the leadership and organizations of the League of Communists at the base, must initiate and develop activity through its members for the development of the system for more effective economic policy, for more effective economic self-management planning, agreement-making, contracting and realization of the agreed policy, Dr Susan Dragosavac concluded.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE

AU281321 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 24 June--TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, it is with satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, warm greetings and sincere wishes for the further democratic transformation of your country, the well-being of the friendly people of Mozambique and for your personal happiness.

"Also on this occasion I want to stress my deep conviction that the principles of nonalinement, on which the friendship and cooperation between our two countries are based, will represent an important factor in the further consolidation of our mutual relations, international understanding and broad comprehensive cooperation and peace in the world."

PRESIDENT SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MADAGASCAR

AU281320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 25 June--TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, it is with sincere satisfaction that I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the friendly people of Madagascar and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will be promoted more and more for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of equitable international relations, broader cooperation and peace in the world, toward which the policy of nonalinement strives."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES

Kolisevski Dinner for Eanes

LD291126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2249 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife held a dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd in honor of Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, and his wife.

The dinner was attended by members of the Portuguese delegation: Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs; Ribeiro Cardoso, member of the Council of the Revolution; Alvaro Guerra, Portuguese ambassador in Yugoslavia; and the other members of the delegation in President Eanes' entourage.

The dinner was attended on the Yugoslav aide by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly; and other high-ranking federal and republican sociopolitical officials.

In the course of the dinner Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, exchanged toasts.

Emphasizing the efforts made by Portugal and Yugoslavia--which have many mutual and similar preoccupations and interests to promote constantly all-round mutual cooperation, Kolisevski stressed that our country attributes particular importance to political and other contacts between the two (?countries). Kolisevski said that continual progress is being made in our relations, "which is natural, for they are founded upon the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the rights of each country to decide freely on its own development and foreign policy orientations, and upon profound respect for independence."

Kolisevski also expressed his conviction that President Eanes' visit and his talks with President Tito will serve to promote further to a significant degree the relations between Yugoslavia and Portugal, both on the bilateral level, and also on the level of international relations and cooperation, (?making a) contribution on the part of both (?countries) to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world.

In reply to Kolisevski's toast, President Eanes expressed the conviction that his visit and talks with President Tito will contribute toward consolidating the friendship between the two countries, and toward developing political, economic and cultural relations, in spite of the differences in social structures.

The Portuguese president expressed his pleasure at being able to conclude, after his talks with President Tito, that very close and identical standpoints on many international issues were demonstrated. Underlining the great contribution made by President Tito to realizing world peace and strengthening the policy of nonalinement, President Eanes stressed that President Tito is a true citizen of the world.

The Portuguese president expressed his admiration of all that Yugoslavia has achieved in its development so far, and said that the Yugoslav peoples are an example of how to struggle for the principles of peace and independence.

The Dimitrije Tucovic cultural and artistic society ensemble then put on a show of folk dancing and songs from various parts of our country for the eminent guests.

Eanes Belgrade Press Conference

AU281950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who will leave Belgrade today following a 3-day visit to our country, has held a press conference. On this occasion he outlined the substance of his talks with President Tito and his impressions of Yugoslavia. Speaking about what he considers to be most important in the talks that he had with our president at Brioni, the head of the Republic of Portugal said:

[Eanes--recorded in Portuguese fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] The deep friendship linking Portugal and Yugoslavia, the peoples of Portugal and Yugoslavia and the leaders of Portugal and Yugoslavia was especially evaluated. In the same way it is also important that Yugoslavia's and Portugal's views on many international questions are identical. In view of the fact that the necessary prerequisites for cooperation exist and that efforts will be made for this cooperation, we hope that the results of this cooperation, too, will not fail to materialize. [end recording]

President Eanes devoted a considerable part of his statement to the questions of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Portugal especially in the field of economy. He pointed out that the trade relations could be further developed and that Portugal, which generally imports food, is interested in cooperation in the field of agriculture. It was for this purpose that today he had visited the Beograd agricultural combine. Portugal is also interested in cooperation in the field of maritime shipping. Self-management in Yugoslavia was also discussed during the talks.

President Eanes emphasized that a considerable part of the talks with President Tito was devoted to international problems. Possibilities for improving the relations not only between the countries of one continent but rather also between the countries of all continents and especially between Europe and Africa were discussed. In this connection the Portuguese president was interested in personally hearing our president outline his impressions and conclusions of his visits to various countries. Various military actions in some parts of the world were also discussed. In this connection the two heads of states once again emphasized their disagreement with the use of force and with interference in the internal affairs of other countries, something which threatens world peace.

General Eanes further said that he had informed President Tito on the efforts to strengthen democracy in Portugal.

Answering the questions of journalists, the Portuguese president stressed that, regardless of the fact that his country is a member of NATO, peace should not be sought through the strengthening of blocs but rather through the weakening of blocs. He emphasized that the nonalined countries can influence the blocs to reduce the level of arming and to influence other countries of the world to find an equilibrium in disarmament, in an acceptance of the equality of all peoples and in the respect for complete sovereignty and independence.

In conclusion Portugal's President General Eanes pointed out that during the entire visit he had felt the great respect of the Yugoslav people for his country.

TANJUG Report on Press Conference

LD282008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)--At a press conference before leaving Yugoslavia today, Portuguese President Eanes set out the major role and efforts of President Tito in the preservation of the non-aligned movement's unity.

"Yugoslavia advocates and consistently implements the non-aligned policy not for the creation of a third bloc but for the elimination of blocs through a movement equal for all and just for each and every one in the field of political and economic relations", Eanes pointed out.

We have once again established that the foreign policy principles of our two countries are similar, our views concurrent on many questions, particularly questions of universal importance including the need to strengthen the role of the UN, President Eanes said.

We have (?particularly clarified our) positions on Africa, Eanes said and stated: We have exchanged views also on military interventions in general, and on the use of force (?in the) interference in the internal affairs of other countries, which creates problems and endangers world peace.

Referring to Portugal's relations with Angola, President Eanes said that they are good and promising to develop further. President Eanes added that his personal relations with Angolan President Neto are very good.

Asked by a Portuguese reporter to explain Portugal's presence in the NATO, the Portuguese president said that, in spite of this fact Portugal endeavours to maintain relations with all countries so as to contribute to peace and the elimination of military blocs.

Departure for Lisbon

LD281458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, left for Lisbon by special plane today a little after 1500 after a 4-day official visit to our country.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife, said farewell to the eminent guest and his wife at Surcin Airport, Belgrade.

Joint Communique

ID281845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 28 Jun 79 ID

["Joint Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic of Portugal Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 25 to 28 June 1979 at the invitation of President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito.

In an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and mutual understanding, the president of the SFRY and the president of the Republic of Portugal and their aides carried out a broad exchange of views on topical international questions and on the development and promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. In the course of this exchange a closeness or identity of views manifested itself on the majority of the questions considered.

During the visit Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joao de Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs, held separate meetings and talks.

The Portuguese head of state was accorded a festive and cordial welcome, which was an expression of the friendship existing between the two presidents and the peoples of the two friendly countries.

An agreement on maritime shipping, which represents a contribution to the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries, was signed during the visit.

The two presidents carried out an exhaustive analysis of the topical international situation. They noted with satisfaction that the peoples' desire for peace, independence and equality was increasingly manifesting itself. At the same time they also expressed anxiety at the presence of acute crises and hotbeds of tension in the world, which had a negative effect on the general international political and economic situation.

The president of the SFRY and the president of the Republic of Portugal agreed on the need to make maximum efforts to attain detente as a general and universal process. However, they pointed out the existence of resistance to the attainment of this kind of detente.

President Tito and President Eanes examined the situation in Europe and the further course of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation with particular attention and noted the identity of views held by Yugoslavia and Portugal on the main questions of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The two sides underlined their readiness to continue to maintain close international cooperation in the course of the preparations for the conference in Madrid in order to make their own constructive contribution to security and cooperation in Europe, the Mediterranean and further afield.

The two presidents emphasized the significance which they attach to stability, peace and the development of broad cooperation on an equal footing and of good-neighborly relations in the area of the Mediterranean. They consider that the question of security of Europe is closely related to security in the Mediterranean.

They attach significance to the realization of the recommendations adopted at the meeting in Valletta, devoted to cooperation in the spheres of economy, science and culture in the Mediterranean.

The two presidents noted with anxiety the continuation of the arms race, which is reflected in the constant increase of the arsenals and introduction of newer and more highly perfected weapons for mass extermination. They consider it to be indispensable to step up efforts aimed at achieveing genuine, general and total disarmament, and to this end they support every specific initiative which seeks to solve this problem.

After considering the situation in the Middle East, which has for years strained international relations and represents a constant threat to world peace, the two presidents noted that the situation in that part of the world can only be improved within the framework of an overall solution which respects legitimate national interests and rights of the Arab people of Palestine and which guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the beginning of the dialog between the two ethnic communities in Cyprus and voiced support for efforts aimed at preserving the respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Antonio Ramalho Eanes expressed grave anxiety at the present situation in southern Africa and the continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, which represent a constant threat to peace in that region and further afield. In this connection they affirmed the right of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with the principles and UN resolutions condemning apartheid, colonialism and all forms of domination.

The two presidents stressed that the situation in Southeast Asia is assuming alarming proportions with serious consequences for peace and stability in that part of the world. They see the solution for this crisis in full respect for the UN Charter and in strict respect for the sovereign right of all peoples to independence, territorial integrity and their own life with no external interference.

The two sides reiterated the need for indispensable and gradual changes in the structure of international economic relations through the establishment of a new international economic order with the aim of opening up new prospects for international economic cooperation and contributing to peace and security in the world. They expressed anxiety at the poor results of the talks so far held, expressing the hope that efforts will continue to be made within the framework of the international community with the aim of reducing existing differences between developed and developing countries.

The president of the SFRY acquainted the president of the Republic of Portugal with the nonalined countries' activities before their sixth summit conference and with Yugoslavia's involvement as a member of the nonalined movement. He pointed out the significance of the policy of nonalinement, which has proved its worth in the struggle for the democratization of international economic and political relations, for the strenghtening of international cooperation on a equal footing and of peace and security in the world.

The two presidents briefed each other on the internal development of Yugoslavia and Portugal and held an exchange of views on bilateral relations.

They noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and that a special contribution has been made to this by the mutual intense contacts and meetings between the presidents of the two countries. They underlined the desire to continue and promote a constant political dialog. The two sides expressed their readiness in this connection to hold consultations on all questions of mutual interest, especially those that concern Europe, the Mediterranean and questions related to detente and international economic cooperation.

The two presidents expressed the conviction that bilateral economic cooperation should attain the high level already reached in the sphere of political relations. Accord was reached on the need to speed up measures and step up mutual efforts aimed at raising commodity trade and intensifying the development of higher forms of economic cooperation on a long-term basis, since objective possibilities for this exist on both sides. The two sides support the intensification of contacts between the two countries' institutions and businessmen as a way of promoting the opening of broader possibilities for economic cooperation.

The two presidents expressed interest in and readiness for further promotion of deepening of cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, information, tourism, science, technology, transport and in other spheres.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction at the results of the talks, being convinced that the talks will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries and help intensify comprehensive Yugoslav-Portuguese cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT TURBAY

28 June Brioni Arrival

LD281812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic of Colombia Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived today for an official visit to our country at the invitation of President of the Republic Joseph Broz Tito.

The high-ranking guest, who arrived on the yacht Podgorka, was welcomed by President Tito at the festively decorated Brioni Gate in front of the Istra Hotel. Gun salutes marked the cordial greetings of the two presidents and then pioneers presented the high-ranking guest and his wife with bouquets of flowers.

After the national anthems of Yugoslavia and Colombia had been played, Presidents Tito and Ayala inspected the honorary battalion of the Yugoslav Navy, and then the guest from Colombia exchanged greetings with the Yugoslav personalities present at the ceremony of welcome: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Countil; Veljko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Countil; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Vice Adm Svetozar Letica and other personalities.

The Colombian president was accompanied by Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs; Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, minister of national defense; Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia, minister of economic development; Mauricio Samper, Colombian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other high-ranking Colombian personalities.

President Tito then accompanied the high-ranking Colombian guest to his residence at the Brionka Villa where he had a short and friendly conversation with him.

As reported, the talks between the two presidents will begin this evening. On this occasion they are expected to discuss current world trends and ways of strengthening detente as a universal process, including offering resistance to all economic and other forms of pressure. They will also discuss difficulties relating to the realization of a new international economic order, in which the Latin American countries are very much involved, as well as questions relating to the activity of the nonalined countries prior to their sixth summit meeting.

Foreign Secretariat Spokesman on Visit

LD282027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, June 28 (TANJUG)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala arrived here today on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav President Tito.

During the stay in Yugoslavia, until July 2, President Turbay will exchange views with his host, President Tito, on topical international questions and relations between Yugoslavia and Colombia.

During the second half of his visit, the Colombian president will visit the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia and tour the "[name indistinct] Zastava" auto plants and the "Beograd" agro-industrial kombinat.

Yesterday, on the eve of President Turbay's arrival in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic assessed the visit as the highest expression of the continual promotion of relations between the two countries.

The visit will greatly contribute to further strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields of interest to the two countries, Kalezic added. The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that the two presidents will exchange views also on the problems encountered by the developing countries in their efforts to establish the new economic order, on the non-aligned policy and the forthcoming, important activities of the non-aligned movement in which Colombia has the observer status.

It is also expected that during the visit of President Turbay to Yugoslavia an agreement on cultural-educational cooperation will be signed and accord reached on signing agreements on copper prospecting and exploitation and on cooperation in agriculture and tourism.

Start of Tito-Turbay Talks

AU282015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Ante Kesic report]

[Text] This afternoon Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, arrived in Brioni. President Tito received and cordially welcomed the Colombian president at the Brioni quay. President Tito had a brief talk with his guest. Ante Kesic reports from Brioni:

At three o'clock this evening [as heard] the Presidents Tito and Turbay Ayala opened their talks. This is their first meeting and at the same time the first visit of the Colombian president to Yugoslavia, something which certainly reflects the aspiration and the need to advance the relations which are characterized as friendly. The talks between Tito and Turbay Ayala cover a wide spectrum of topics ranging from those pertaining to bilateral relations through those connected with the nonalined movement to world topics. The mutural relations are discussed with the view to expanding cooperation in all fields and the nonalined movement is discussed in these talks with regard to the present dynamic engagement of the nonalined countries in solving important world problems, such as the new world economic system in connection with which some Latin American countries and especially President Turbay Ayala are very active.

One of the important and comprehensive topics of the forthcoming talks is the strengthening of detente as a universal process on which many things depend and which can considerably ease the position and the advance of the developing countries, especially those which are under various, including economic, pressures of the big powers, as is the case with Colombia.

The two foreign ministers, Diego Uribe and Josip Vrhovec, also held talks tonight and mainly discussed bilateral cooperation. Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia, Colombian minister for development, and Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also held talks tonight.

Tomorrow's schedule includes a continuation of the talks, a tour of the island and a formal luncheon at which the two presidents will exchange toasts.

Continuation of Talks

LD282338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Nonalinement was the main subject of the first part of the talks between President Tito and Colombian President Turbay Ayala.

The high-ranking guest from Colombia spoke about the stand of the government and people of Colombia on the movement and policy of nonalinement, stressing that it contributes to peace, the maintenance of security in the world and the overcoming of crises.

President Tito spoke about the current importance in the nonalined movement as an independent and nonbloc factor in the preservation of peace and security in the world. He also spoke about Yugoslavia's activity in the preparations for the sixth nonalined countries' summit.

The two presidents jointly noted that the basic thing at the moment is to preserve the movement's unity and to identify the nonalined countries' activity on the basis of the principles adopted at earlier conferences between heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

The next topic to which the two presidents devoted their attention during this afternoon's talks was the question of the realization of a new international economic order, in which all nonalined and developing countries are interested. It was noted that movements on the realization of the new economic order are being held up to a great extent, as demonstrated by the latest UNCTAD session. The joint stand of President Tito and President Ayala is that new stimuli need to be given to this process, both at the United Nations and at the sixth nonalined countries' summit.

In this context, there was particular discussion about oil prices, the problems of the energy crisis and its consequences for developing countries.

As regards bilateral relations, the two presidents called for an expansion in higher forms of economic cooperation and for the strengthening and intensification of commodity trade, as well as for cooperation in other spheres.

The subjects discussed by Presidents Tito and Ayala were also the topic of discussion in the talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Diego Uribe Vargas, his Colombian counterpart. The two ministers, together with their associates, also discussed the activities of the nonalined movement, in particular the results of the Coordination Bureau meeting in Colombo and the preparations for the sixth summit. Emphasis was laid on the significance and need for all nonalined countries, and those with the status of observer in the movement--as is the case of Colombia--to be involved as much as possible in the preparations for the sixth nonalined countries' summit in order to contribute to the success of this meeting.

Vrhovec and Uribe devoted their full attention to the continued promotion of bilateral relations, which are on the ascent. It was noted jointly that there was a need to develop cooperation in various spheres, the scientific-technical, the sphere of cooperation in copper, agriculture, tourism and other branches.

In this connection a readiness was expressed on both sides to sign an agreement on cooperation in these spheres, as well as on the formation of a mixed committee to promote economic relations.

The Colombian minister informed the Yugoslav federal secretary about the activities of the member countries of the Andean Pact and their contribution to positive trends in Latin America. The two ministers also discussed the problems of the relaxation of international tension and the creation of a new international economic order.

Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia, Colombian minister of economic development, also had talks today, and discussed the further promotion of economic cooperation between Colombia and Yugoslavia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VLASKALIC-LED LCY DELEGATION U.S. VISIT

Talks With Democratic Party Leaders

LD282100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 28 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency, headed by Tihomor Vlaskalic, yesterday had seven meetings with the U.S. Democratic Party. During the talks, first, with Democratic National Committee Chairman John White and, later, with House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill and other Democratic leaders, the visit was assessed as a new element in relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S.

Democratic Party officials stressed the role of Yugoslavia, as an independent and free country, in the solution of major international problems and, particularly, Yugoslavia's constructive role in the non-aligned movement. In this context, it was noted that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, with its influence and activity, has an impact on both Yugoslavia's internal development and its foreign policy.

The structure, and legislative and political activities of the U.S. Congress and the activity of the Democratic Party were explained in detail to the members of the LCY delegation.

During a lunch given by House Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Clement Zabloski, U.S. congressmen posed numerous questions to LCY delegation members about the internal development of Yugoslavia, the current political and economic situation in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav foreign policy and the role of the League of Communists in Yugoslav society. Tihomir Valskalic and members of the delegation answered the questions and explained many to Americans often inadequately clear matters about the Yugoslav present-day reality.

Vlaskalic-Mondale Talks

LD290902 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 28 (TANJUG)--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale received in the White House today the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member, Tihomir Vlaskalic, and members of the LCY Presidency delegation visiting the U.S. at the invitation of the two leading U.S. parties.

During a half-hour talk, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Yugoslav-U.S. relations.

Vice President Mondale assessed Yugoslav-U.S. relations as exceptionally good at all levels. Stressing good and friendly relations between Presidents Carter and Tito, U.S. Vice President Mondale said that relations between the two presidents could not be any better. Mondale assessed the exchange of messages between the two presidents as very constructive and (?useful) for both countries and governments.

U.S. Vice President Mondale said that his country respects Yugoslavia's independence and non-alined policy and its efforts to preserve peace and stability in the world. Vice President Mondale said that relations between the U.S. and Yugoslavia only now reflect their natural state.

During the talks it was assessed as very significant that the LCY delegation is visiting the U.S. precisely at this point in the development of Yugoslavia-U.S. relations and cooperation.

Tihomir Vlaskalic assessed the visit [word indistinct] results of the good relations attained. The purpose of our visit, Vlaskalic said, is even better mutual knowledge and understanding of the two countries' socio-political systems and international positions.

Tihomir Vlaskalic conveyed President Tito's greetings to President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION VISITS CHICAGO BUSINESSES

LD282224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 28 (TANJUG)--During a two-day visit to Chicago, a delegation of the Republican Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, headed by Executive Council President Milanko Penovica, had contacts with U.S. businessmen and toured several firms and plants cooperating with Bosnia-Hercegovina enterprises.

The delegation also visited the "John Deere" company which intensively cooperates with the Yugoslav enterprise "Bratstvo" of Novi Travnik. The joint arrangements of the two partners are estimated at twenty million dollars and mainly involve the production of heavy-duty wheel tractors. Both sides pointed out the need for expansion cooperation in general and production cooperation in particular.

HODZA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANILA 28 JUNE

LD281438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Manila, June 28 TANJUG--A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Padilj Hodza, arrived here today on a four-day official visit [words indistinct[.

The guests from Yugoslavia were accorded an official and very cordial welcome.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation will be hosts [as received] at a dinner given in their honour by President Marcos this evening. Official talks between the two countries' delegations begin tomorrow.

TANJUG REPORTS KRAIGHER DEPARTURE FOR 4-DAY VISIT TO ZAIRE

LD290920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 TANJUG--Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Sergej Kraigher today left on a four-day official visit to the Republic of Zaire.

REPORTAGE ON VISITS BY THREE CHINESE DELEGATIONS

Railway Bridge Experts

LD280948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Smederevska Palanka--Within the framework of the protocol on international cooperation between the PRC and Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia has organized a study trip for six Chinese experts in the field of railway bridges. In addition to Mostogradnja and the directorate for bridges in Belgrade, the visitors today visited the Gosa factory of metal structures and railway cars. On that occasion, Budimir Miladinovic, director of the metal structures factory, and Milorad Rozic, advisor to the chairman of the collegiate business organ, acquainted the guests with the products of this factory. After that, a film about the bridges built by the factory was shown to the guests in the Comrade Tito Memorial Workshop.

Publishing Workers

LD280950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of Chinese publishing workers led by Sju Li is visiting our country as the guests of "Jugoslovenska Revija." The delegation has had talks at the SAWP Federal Conference with Jan Sirka, president of the section for information media and propaganda of the SAWP Federal Conference.

The guests from the PRC were informed of the social role of the Socialist Alliance in our country. Talks were also held on further cooperation between Yugoslav and Chinese publishing enterprises.

Radio-TV Delegation

LD280952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, has received the delegation from Chinese Radio and Television led by Jin Zhao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, which is visiting Yugoslavia as guests of Yugoslav Radio and Television. In lengthy friendly talks they exchanged views on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of information as well as on the possibilities of cooperation on a broader international level.

ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 28 JUNE

LD282254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 28 (TANJUG)--"We are going to Yugoslavia to meet with friends," Zambian National Assembly speaker Robinson Nabulyato stated in Lusaka last evening. Nabulyato heads a Zambian Parliamentary delegation which arrived in Belgrade today on a one-week visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Referring to cooperation between the two countries, cooperation to which meetings between President Tito and Dr Kenneth Kaunda have greatly contributed, Nabulyato particularly stressed Yugoslavia's important assistance to Zambia in the economic and educational fields.

BORBA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH WEST GERMANY

AU272045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Summary] "At its session in Bonn on the day before yesterday the Yugoslav-West German Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation expressed its agreement with the view that the present trends in the economic cooperation are unfavorable because Yugoslavia's large trade deficit represents a barrier to the further development of economic relations. The committee pointed out that numerous new initiatives should be carried out to overcome this situation and to insure that an already highly developed and mutually beneficial cooperation will be further expanded and advanced." According to the committee, "the possibilities for more reliable and long-term ties between the two economies through joint ventures, stable technical cooperation and joint actions in third markets have not been realized in recent years." The committee agreed that in this connection "more intensive talks will be continued by working groups of the economies of both countries."

The Yugoslav partners in the committee called attention to EEC customs and other barriers against Yugoslavia's exports to this market. In this connection "the German partners expressed their readiness to support Yugoslavia's demands that more favorable and just solutions for Yugoslavia's exports should be found in the forthcoming talks with the EEC."

NARODNA ARMIJA DISCOUNTS DANGER OF SKYLAB FALL

AU2816Ø5 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[V. Ristic report on interview with Milivoj Jugin, secretary general of the Yugoslav Astronautical and Rocket Organizations, corresponding member of the International Astronautical Academy and author of eight books on astronautics]

[Excerpts] In the exploration of outer space and in the development of space technology, Engineer Jugin said at the beginning of his interview, many things happen that are both bigger and more important than speculation about where Skylab will fall. ...For instance, people have stayed in space for more than 100 days at which time they have been exposed to many dangers, but one does not talk about them at all; few people know that cosmonauts are currently orbiting the earth, but there are many people on our planet whose attention is focused on Skylab at this moment. I want to say only that space exploration has become of interest only to a small circle of experts. As regards Skylab, first of all I would remind you that this orbiting station has no rocket motor to enable it to maneuver like all the other space stations launched earlier. Therefore Skylab, launched to a height of 450 kilometers, is moving according to the laws of space mechanics. At this height it could stay long, but not forever.

[Question] And what now? Will the people in the danger area be temporarily evacuated or will something else be undertaken so as to reduce the danger of the fall of some parts of Skylab?

[Answer] I think that people are getting excited without reason. Unburned parts of artificial satellites have fallen on our planet before. Due to certain circumstances unnecessary dust has been raised.

[Question] Perhaps someone needed this "star dust"? Skylab as well as other "marvels of technology" are being used more and more as "psychological bombs" in a special war. There is reason to suspect that somebody intends to use the "space canard" to instill fear in somebody else...

[Answer] This is a real possibility. It is known that many satellites, especially the reconnaissance ones, have been used for psychological purposes. This was directed against the countries which do not possess them, especially the nonbloc ones, in order to discourage them, to make them feel powerless under the "all-seeing eye" of the big ones... In addition, there have been other stories before about the danger of satellites falling to earth.

[Question] It is now being mentioned that there is a quite definite corridor in which the spaceship may fall: it is 150 kilometers wide and about 6,000 kilometers long. How were these dimensions calculated?

[Answer] I would say that as soon as it was learned that Skylab had begun to move closer to the earth, someone was asked to calculate where it could fall. Obviously, initial "parameters" were put into a computer and thus the data on the endangered part of the earth surface were obtained. However, this is difficult to predict because Skylab does not keep to a timetable, as far as we know, and in addition we do not know the structure of the higher strata of the atmosphere and the density along the path followed by the orbital station (and the density changes depending on natural conditions).

[Question] What is the probability that parts of Skylab will fall where it has been announced?

[Answer] It is small. I would even say that the possibility that the unburned remnants of the space station will crash on any other part of the globe is just as great, for Skylab moves between 55 degrees north and 55 degrees south... One should also bear in mind the following: 75 percent of the globe is covered by water, and 25 percent is dry land. Of this 25 percent, only 10 percent is inhabited. The probability that damage will be caused is therefore very small. Thus I think that Skylab is not aimed at any city or any other target. Some of its parts will fall perhaps without anybody noticing it: It will only be known to the experts following the flight of the American orbital station.

LJUBLJANA DAILY SCORES CHURCH'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN SLOVENIA

AU282105 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Lojze Javornik commentary: "No One Has a Monopoly Over Higher Values"]

[Text] Although we have assessed that the relations between our society and the religious communities are well settled, although this has been confirmed several times by believers themselves and by priests and the most prominent representatives of the church--for instance, when the republican assembly discussed a report on the implementation of the law on the legal position of the religious communiites--there have also been statements and events which try to introduce among our people unfounded doubts, which try to draw an insurmountable dividing line between believers and nonbelievers.

The lectures of Dr Rode, professor of the Ljubljana faculty of theology, about real Christianity today and tomorrow, can also be considered as expressions of clericalism. The lecturer explained, among other things, that our national liberation struggle was a conflict between two hostile Weltanschaungen and he criticized the situation in our society, saying that a believer in this society is a second class citizen. The fact that these lectures were published in the emigre periodical NASA LUC, which is hostile to Yugoslavia, also attests to the contents of these lectures.

The commentary carried by the religious week DRUZINA in connection with the 1,300th anniversary of Christianty in Croatia can also be included in this framework. Although this commentary states that political activity is alien to the nature of religion, it also contains a clear message that it is necessary to intensify the activity of the church which is identified with the people. In this connection the Croatian Roman Catholic Church is given as an example and the need is stressed for a closer cooperation with it.

In this connection one should also not ignore the fact that during his pilgramage in the Vatican Basilica Zagreb Archbishop Kuharic praised Cardinal Stepinac and in this connection one could even read in the Italian press that such a political manifestation did not belong in a church.

Some of these clericalist outbursts are so coarse that they need no special comment, while others are more refined. In the Catholic circles there is increasingly more frequent criticism of our society, to the effect that the society is obsessed with materialism, that man in this society loses his sense for higher values and aims and strives only for a higher income and material goods. The Roman Catholic Church presents itself as the sole institution which imparts the sense of man's life in our society with spiritual values. This also is the basis of the attempt to present the Roman Catholic Church as a kind of people's leader, as though this church is the only one capable of showing the people the correct path in the time obsessed with materialism.

The advocates of these theses do not want to see the spiritual values which are the real reason and foundation for all efforts in building our sociopolitical system.

When we make efforts so that the worker will decide in his work organization about the results of his work, when we make it possible so that all people can have the most direct opportunities possible for expressing their opinions and interests and for a democratic coordination of these opinions and interests, all this is an activity having a deep humanistic essence. The aim of this activity is to make man really free, to insure that he will develop as a complete personality and to make him the proponent of social actions and decisions.

For this reason we can say that our society is humanistic and that it encourages--and does not hinder--spiritual values. Its aim is not material prosperity, but rather man's freedom in the real sense of the word, freedom for everyone to assert his interests within the social possibilities, to be master of his happiness. What could be a higher spiritual aim?

It is true that these ideas and principles still do not live a full life in practice, as perhaps no ideal concept can ever be completely implemented. However, it is one thing to criticize social mistakes, to warn that we have not accomplished everything that we speak about, to reveal the examples of old relations being hidden behind the adopted principles and conclusions and to make efforts to devise better relations--and it is quite another thing to disseminate the conviction that the very essence of our social system is such that spiritual values cannot even exist in it.

The freedom and equality of all people, which is the basic principle of our social system, make it possible that people of different Weltanschaungen jointly create the conditions for a better future. Practical circumstances and problems also call for the unity of all forces so that we will more speedily realize the ideas about our social system and overcome the day to day difficulties.

No one denies the importance of the spiritual values of religion. However, when a church begins to proclaim its values as the only redeeming ones and rejects everything else, then it leaves the field of Weltanschaungen and changes into clericalism.

The question is whether the advocates of these views take to problematic roads because they do not look around enough to see what is happening or because they do not understand what is happening in society--or perhaps they have some other motives for their deliberations. The fact that some people still say that our history should be changed, that we should change our assessment about the national liberation struggle and achieve a reconciliation with the people who betrayed their nation at that time, shows that there is something more behind this than only misunderstanding.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DEFENSE PLANS

LD281110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--In planning the needs in case of a possible war, in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina a high level of cooperation has been achieved by the relevant organs of administration, the republic administrative organizations, the judicial organs and a number of organizations of associated labor, which are of particular significance for defense. This was stated at the session of the Republican National Defense Council, chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, while discussing the proposed defense plan of the republic and the defense plans of regions, which are to be adopted by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was also noted, as stated, that in devising the plans for the defense of the republic and the plans for the defense of the regions considerable qualitative progress has been made compared with the plans so far, and this both as regards the content as well as the way they had been devised.

What has considerably contributed to this is the immense involvement of all the structures of society, in particular of the League of Communists. What is of particular significance, it was stressed at the council's session, is the fact that a significant place in the entire activity of all subjects of society has been given to the question of implementing the preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection and that significant results have been achieved in the socialization of the preparations.

In proposing to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina the adoption of the proposed plans, the council noted that the work does not end with their adoption, but that it is necessary to work continually on complementing, perfecting and updating the individual parts of the plans. In this connection, the council recommended that the questions of the further complementing of plans be continually discussed with the exponents of the preparation and elaboration of the plans.

The council was also briefed on the recent review and exercise of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia in Bihac. As stated, a high level of training in all aspects of the Red Cross' activity was achieved in that exercise.

BORBA VIEWS USE OF LANGUAGES, ALPHABETS IN KOSOVO

AU281331 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[M. Daci report]

[Text] Pristina, June--Great successes have been achieved in Kosovo in a consistent implementation of the LCY's principled policy on the national question. These successes can be seen in the further enrichment of equality and in the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Moslems and other peoples and nationalities and ethnic groups living in this province.

Significant results have also been achieved in the struggle for the widest possible education of members of all peoples and nationalities in their mother tongue and in the equal use of languages and alphabets. This is understandable because the League of Communists of Kosovo views the equal use of languages and alphabets as a very important prerequisite for the overall development of socialist self-managing relations and as distinctly a class question, and not exclusively and primarily as a problem of individual freedoms and human rights, although this aspect is also borne in mind. It is precisely for this reason that all organized socialist forces, headed by the League of Communists, pay exceptional attention to the equal use of the languages and alphabets of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo.

At meetings of self-managing organs, at gatherings of the working people and in the work of the sociopolitical organizations, in daily practice the languages of the nationalities are more and more being used, while in multinational circles increasingly better conditions are being created for simultaneous translation. Authentic texts of all normative self-managing acts and documents are made out in the languages of the peoples and nationalities. Court proceedings are conducted, or the conditions are created for them to be conducted, in the language of the parties, while the daily and periodical press informs the citizens of Kosovo in Albanian, Serbo-Croatian and Turkish. The results achieved in the study of languages other than the mother tongue in schools are more and more noticeable. The vast majority of pupils in the primary and secondary schools regularly study, on a voluntary basis, another language in addition to their mother tongue, and this contributes to the fact that the younger generations are preparing themselves for work and life in a multinational community and for their better mutual acquaintance and for bringing them closer together.

As was concluded at a recent session of the commission for relations among nationalities of the Provincial Committee Presidium [of the League of Communists of Kosovo], the League of Communists of Kosovo must wage a constant struggle for the widest possible use of the languages of the peoples and nationalities, while the pertinent organs in the communes in the province must control the implementation of the legal regulations of the provincial assembly on the use of languages and alphabets of Kosovo.

TANJUG REPORTS SELF-MANAGEMENT MEETING IN NOVI SAD

LD282230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, June 28 (TANJUG)--The greatest achievement in the development of a society is the emancipation of the working class and creation of a free association of producers in which "the free development of each individual is a condition for the free development of [word indistinct]." It has been set out at a meeting of self-managers of Yugoslavia.

At the two-day meeting, which ended today in Novi Sad, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous rovince of Vojvodina, the implementation of the economic planning system was assessed as one of the common, most important and lasting tasks.

It was stressed at the meeting that Yugoslavia, instead of an "all-powerful" state, has chosen workers' self-management. Participants in the meeting underlined the significance of the law on associated labour. It was noted, however, that the law is only a spring-board for further developing socialist self-management relations.

Workers' self-management, whose initial ideas go back to the Paris Commune, has over the past 30 years affirmed itself in practice as a form of direct management based on the freedom and sovereignty of the working man, the participants pointed out.

It was assessed at the [word indistinct] of the meeting that the experience of the past three decades strengthens the working people of Yugoslavia in their conviction that the road chosen is unfailing and secure.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON CONSTRUCTION OF SMEDEREVO STEEL MILL

AU281332 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 79 p 10 AU

[Aleksandar Mancic report]

[Summary] "At a time of a serious reduction of investment spending which has been largely responsible for instability in the economic trends in the country, the metallurgical combine in Smederevo has passed the dangerous zone and, what is even more, been accorded in important priority status in the Republic of Serbia. It is certain that the position of the delegates of the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, to the effect that the combine should be financially enabled to complete the first stage of construction in the shortest possible time, has not resulted from the steelworks becoming their pet project."

The social accord on the development of iron and steel in the 1976-80 period has not been fulfilled, while the imports of crude steel and rolled products have increased to over 1 million tons. Serbia accounts for about one third of the steel consumption of Yugoslavia. In 1980, it will need about 1 million tons, and in 1985 it will need 1.5 million tons of steel. Some 500,000 tons would have to be imported in 1983.

The Assembly delegates have agreed that the first stage of the steelworks construction should be completed and on stream in 1981. This includes a blast furnace of 720,000 tons capacity (at present 600,000 tons) steel converters of 840,000 tons (at present 450,000 tons), a hot rolling mill of 800,000 tons (this year 200,000 tons) and a cold rolling mill of 200,000 tons (at present 170,000 tons).

Since this will not satisfy the requirements of the Serbian metal processing industry, it has been decided to begin with the preparations for the second stage of construction which will entail the erection of another blast furnace to bring the annual production of pig iron to 1.6 million tons, the expansion of the steel converters and the construction of a new cold rolling mill. A contract for the blast furnace has been concluded with the Soviet Union and the equipment has begun to arrive. The discussion on the provision of dinar funds must be speeded up so that the furnace may be completed by 1983.

A financial arrangement worth $660 million was recently concluded with (Davy Levy) of Sheffield for the construction of a cold rolling mill which by 1983 will produce 600,000 tons of cold rolled strip and sheet to bring the total production of these to 800,000 tons. The financial arrangement "is extremely favorable under the present conditions" and provides for a 15-percent share of foreign capital.

"One of the critical remarks against this steelworks has been that it is being built far from iron ore deposits." But the Smederevo steelworks has reached agreemen with the Zenica mining and metallurgical combine on financing the production of ore in Bosnian mines. Ore from Kopaonik will be used for another year or so. The combine hopes to use the ore concentrate left after the extraction of copper at Majdanpek and Krivelj, and to process the pyrite clinker [piritna ogoretina] of the sulphuric acid plants in Prahovo, Sabac, Subotica and Kosovo. Ore concentrate will also be imported and negotiations to this effect are in progress with a developing country.

Coke will be supplied by the Lukavac and Sisak plants on the basis of self-managing agreements.

It is hoped that after protracted construction over the past 16 years, work on the Smederevo metallurgical combine will be speeded up to completion.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER--Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Commission for Trade, Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, yesterday received Pancho Ivanov, Bulgarian deputy minister of internal trade, who is currently visiting our country as the leader of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Working Group for Border Trade and Economic Cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

INSURANCE AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA--Belgrade, 1 June--The agreement that was signed some time ago in Tirana by representatives of the Association of Insurance Organizations of Yugoslavia and the direction of the State Savings Bank and Insurance Institute of the People's Republic of Albania on mutual damage compensation comes into force today. More precisely, this is an agreement on insuring owners of motor vehicles for damage caused to third parties. According to this agreement, the vehicle registration number represents the evidence of insurance. This means that it will not be necessary to request other documents on insurance when motor vehicles with an Albanian registration enter the SFRY and vice versa. The agreement also regulates the manner in which damage caused by motor vehicles on the territory of Yugoslavia or of Albania will be settled. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 79 p 16 AU]